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FIRST EDITION

DECIDED.

THE END OF THE ROW CONTEST.

The Supreme Court Sustains the Republican Contestants — Judges Thompson and Sharswood Dissent—The Majority Opinion in Full.

In the matter of the appeals of Sheppard, Barger, and others from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas ousting them from the offices to which they claimed to have been elected in October, 1868, Judge Agnew this morning announced the opinion of a majority of the Court, dismissing the exceptions taken by the appellants, and affirming the decree of the court below. Chief Justice Thompson dissented from this decision, delivering an opinion in which Judge Sharswood concurred. The titles of the cases are as follows:—

Furman Sheppard vs. Samuel Bell et al. *Certiorari* to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia county.

David P. Weaver vs. Samuel Bell et al. *Certiorari* to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county.

Albert W. Fletcher vs. Samuel Bell et al. *Certiorari* to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county.

George Getz vs. Samuel Bell et al. *Certiorari* to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county.

Thomas J. Barger vs. Samuel Bell et al. *Certiorari* to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county.

John M. Melloy vs. Samuel Bell et al. *Certiorari* to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Agnew, J.—These are important cases. They are political controversies, to be met in a spirit of candid inquiry. The contest of an election is a remedy given to the people, by petition, for redress when their suffrages have been thwarted by fraud or mistake. The constituted tribunal is the Court of Common Pleas, or the Court of Quarter Sessions, as the case may be.

By the acts of July 2, 1839, and February 3, 1854, the Court is to "proceed upon the *merits* of the complaint, and determine *finally* concerning the same, according to the laws of this Commonwealth." No bill of exceptions is given to its decisions, nor appeal allowed, and its decisions are final. Consequently the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over the subject.

The attempt to press into service the act of 1867, as giving an appeal, lacked the earnestness of conviction, and needs no refutation. It gives no appeal, while the appeal given on the receiver's consent excludes the presumption that any other appeal was intended.

The finality of the acts of 1839 and 1854 remains, and there is no implication of an appeal, for there is no incongruity in this respect. It is only in case of a strong repugnancy that a former law is repealed by a subsequent act. Street vs. Commonwealth, 6 W. 88, 209; Bank vs. Commonwealth, 10 Ban., 449; Brown vs. Commonwealth, 9 Heins, 423.

Why then have the merits been so strongly urged? Why have the cases been termed appeals, and the parties appellants and appellees? Nothing but confusion can flow from these designations. The *certiorari* is a well-known writ, bringing up the record only. The parties are plaintiffs and defendants in error, and not appellants and appellees. The argument on the facts was therefore outside of the record.

That the merits belong exclusively to the court below, and cannot be reviewed here, is a settled question. Carpenter's case, 2 Harris, 456. The court there granted the *certiorari*, Gibson, C. J., saying that "having no appellate jurisdiction, it could not be respectful or proper to express an *extra judicial* opinion on the regularity of the proceedings."

In like manner this Court quashed the *certiorari* in Ewing vs. Valley, 7 Wright, 384. "Our duty (said Lowrie, C. J.) is a very restricted one; for, as is admitted, we cannot retry the case on the evidence, but can only consider whether it was tried before competent authority and in proper form." What the *certiorari* brings up is equally clear. This is very plainly stated by Woodward, J., in Chase vs. Miller, 5 Wright, 412-13, a contested election case.

After explaining our general power of review, he says:—"But this statement is to be received with a very important qualification—that the errors to be reviewed shall appear on the record. This is necessary to all appellate jurisdiction where cases come up by writs of error or *certiorari*. The only mode provided by law for bringing *evidence* or the *opinion* of an inferior court upon what is technically called the record is by a bill of exceptions, sealed and certified by the judges, and as bills of exception are not allowed in the Quarter Sessions, no question which arises out of the evidence in that court can be got up into this court. Hence, while *certiorari* lies to the proceedings of the Quarter Sessions in road cases, in pauper cases, in contested election cases, and in other statutory causes committed to the jurisdiction of that court, the writ brings up nothing but what appears on the record, without a bill of exceptions." That neither the testimony nor the opinion of the court is brought with the record by a *certiorari*, has been reiterated over and over again. I refer to a few of the recent cases to show that we have not departed from the doctrine of our predecessors:—Commonwealth vs. Gurley, 7 Wright, 392. Indictment, per Thompson, J.; Church street, 4 P. F. Smith, 358. Road case, per Thompson, J.; Oakland R. W. vs. Kernan, 4 P. F. Smith, 198. Justice and Jury on Sheriff's Sale, per Woodward, C. J.; Plunket's Creek vs. Fairfield, 8 P. F. Smith. Pauper case, per Strong, J. In Pennsylvania Railroad vs. German Lutheran Congregation, 3 P. F. Smith, 445, a strong effort was made to get before us the merits of a view and assessment by a railroad jury, and the subject was again examined elaborately, and the same conclusion reached. The strenuous effort to induce us to review the testimony, calculations, and opinion of the Court in these cases was therefore contrary to the settled law of the writ of *certiorari*.

This excludes from our consideration the report of the examiner, all the calculations, and all the court did, either by striking out or purging polls. They are not in the record, and all assignments of error forwarded on them fall.

Putting aside, then, these lures to error, the remaining assignments may be treated under three heads: those affecting jurisdiction, those relating to the procedure of the court, and those relating to the frame of the complaint. This concerns the city officers only. The act of 1854 requires that "at least two of the complainants shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that the facts set forth in such complaint are *true*." The oath to the petitions reads "that the facts are true, *to the best of their knowledge and belief*." This addition, it is asserted, opens the strength of the oath—that the law requires the absolute truth of the facts to be sworn to, and not the best knowledge and belief of the affiants. Does the law mean absolute verity? This is the question.

The intention of the law given must be discovered not only from the words, but from the object of the law, the special purpose of the oath, the nature of its subject, and the character and jurisdiction of the tribunal. The object of the law is to give the people a remedy. It is their appeal from the Election Board to the Court from an undue election or a false return. The law is, therefore, remedial, and to be construed to advance the remedy. The special purpose of the oath is to initiate this remedy—to give it the impress of good faith and probable cause. The proof of the facts must follow, not precede the complaint. It is contrary to our sense of justice and to all analogy to say that a remedy shall not begin till the case has been full proved. The law being remedial and the oath initial only, it is not to be supposed the Legislature, representing the people, intended to subject the remedy to unreasonable or impossible conditions.

The remedy would be worthless and the Legislature stultified. Correct interpretation will show this result. This brings us to the subject of the oath. In a city of 800,000 inhabitants, embracing a surface of many square miles, no two nor two hundred men can be invested with the ubiquity and the omniscience to see and to know all the facts in every precinct necessary to contest the poll of a single ward. Besides there are essential facts they cannot know personally. They cannot pry into the ballots. They may believe or may be credibly informed, that one hundred and fifty-three unqualified persons voted a certain ticket, but they cannot know it; yet this knowledge is essential to the contest. Their knowledge, to be personal, must be as ubiquitous as the fraud and as thorough as the whole number of voters, their residences, qualifications, and ballots, and comprehend all the unlawful acts of every election board. In this instance 120,000 votes were polled in 266 precincts. Now it is simply impossible that two, nay, all the fifty petitioners could personally know the facts of necessary to contest the poll of the entire city. The Legislature did not mean this vain thing. *Lex non intendit aliquid impossibile. Lex nil facit frustra nil—jubet frustra.* It is the duty of a Court to construe a statute, if possible, *ut res magis valeat quam.* Huber vs. Reilly, 3 P. F. Smith, 115, 117. These principles have been stated with much force, and with a reference to the highest authority, in Schuylkill Navigation Company vs. Loose, 7 Harris 18, 19. The case comes then right to this point. The oath must be made from credible information, or not at all. In the poll of such a city the affiant cannot swear to more than to the best of his knowledge and belief. It would be an imputation on the framers of the law to think otherwise. The argument that no indictment would lie for perjury upon this form of oath is fallacious. If the act means an oath in this form, then the oath in that form is an oath authorized by law, and an indictment for its corrupt and artful breach will lie.

We must consider also the tribunal to hear and decide on the petition. It is a high constitutional court, competent to decide on its own jurisdiction. Its jurisdiction being exclusive and final, it necessarily decides it for itself. There was no omission of anything to confer jurisdiction. The petition came from the requisite number of qualified voters, was presented in due time, and its truth was sworn to by two of their number. The court having a rightful and general jurisdiction over the subject of the petition, assumed it, heard the proofs, and found the facts alleged to be actually true, and set aside the return as false.

Now, after a decision on the merits which have been established on sufficient evidence, can we oust the jurisdiction for an alleged error in the interpretation given to the language of the oath? This would be dangerous ground to take. The law does not prescribe the form of the oath. It certainly was for the Court in judging of its own jurisdiction to interpret the words of the affidavit. It did so; heard the case; found the facts to be true; and decided on the merits. See Carpenter's case vs. Harris, 486. Overseers of Tioga vs. Overseers of Lawrence, 2 Watts, 43. Plunket's Creek Township vs. Fairfield Township, 8 P. F. Smith, 209.

The question as to the power of the City Recorder to administer the oath stands on the same footing. It was a question which the Court below necessarily decided for itself. There was an oath actually taken and certified. The officer certifying it has power to administer oaths. His commission was conferred by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, for a term of ten years and during good behavior. His character is also judicially recognized as magisterial. Rhodes vs. Commonwealth, 3 Harris, 277. By the act of 1817 he has authority to take the proof of deeds and other writings, and to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, and give relief thereon as fully as the President of the Common Pleas.

These powers imply his authority to administer oaths, without which he could not swear the witnesses. The act of March 31, 1860, punishes perjury committed upon an oath taken before the Recorder, classing it with oaths taken before any judge, justice, alderman, etc., before whom oaths may be taken. The Court of Common Pleas had decided also that he had the authority to administer oaths. Schuman vs. Schuman, Leg. Int., 1865, p. 21. Thus, being a commissioned officer, and having power to administer oaths, by his certificate of probate to the petition he asserted his authority to administer that oath.

Prima facie, therefore, the oath was regularly made, and being accepted, was before the Court. The Court having a general and rightful jurisdiction over the subject of the petition, assumed it, and in so doing, decided the affidavit to be sufficient. It is not the case of the absence of any affidavit, but is the case of an affidavit *prima facie* regularly made. Now, after having possession of the case in a manner clearly legal and regular, at least to a *prima facie* extent, and after having heard the case on its merits and found the truth of all the facts necessary to a case on the merits, how can we go behind the certificate of the Recorder to inquire whether his conceded authority to administer oaths extends to this particular proceeding? The oath was only necessary to initiate the proceeding, which has now been proved by sufficient evidence to be well founded and true. If we can now go behind his certificate, after a decision on the merits, no proceeding is safe. We may as well inquire whether all the petitioners were qualified voters, and if we find one disqualified by non-residense, non-payment of taxes, or a defect in his naturalization certificate, set aside the whole proceeding. This would be a dangerous doctrine, and opposed to the principles decided in the cases just referred to.

The correctness of the oath in these cases is supported by that required to contest the election of the Governor, members of assembly, judges, county officers, etr., to wit:—That "the facts stated in this petition are true to the best of their knowledge and belief." It cannot be supposed the Legislature meant to exact severer terms in order to contest an election of city officers—indeed, to require an impossible condition. But analogies are appealed to. It has been decided that an appellant from an award must swear that he firmly believes that injustice has been done, and less will not suffice.

This is true, but the difference lies between knowledge and belief. It is not unjust to require of a suitor knowing his own case a firm belief of injustice. On the other hand, suppose we were asked to say that the appellant must swear to the absolute truth of injustice, and thus compel an ignorant man to swear to the law as well as the facts? This would be unreasonable, and it is quite as unreasonable to ask a man who cannot know all the facts to swear absolutely to the illegality of voters, for whom they voted, the law of residences, of suffrage, and of the duties of election officers, and all else that is necessary to actual knowledge of an undue election.

Nor is the argument good that the act of 1806 requires the directions of the act of 1854 to be strictly pursued. Before a statute can be pursued, we must know what it requires. If the law require personal knowledge, the oath must be so.

But this is the very question to be decided, and it is illogical to tell us it means personal knowledge because it must be strictly pursued. What does the act of 1854 require—personal knowledge of every fact averred, or only knowledge to the best of reliable information and belief? If personal knowledge be not required that ends the question, and all the numerous authorities cited to show how strictly a statute must be pursued are inapplicable.

Nor can the petition be likened to a response in chancery. It is not a proceeding to compel a discovery of facts known to the party; but is simply a complaint to initiate an inquiry in good faith. Its foundation can be reliable information only, and therefore not absolutely, but credibly, true. In conclusion, on this, the only serious question, we have ample authority so to construe this act. "As to the construction of statutes, it is certain they are not always to be construed according to the *letter*." Bank of North America vs. Fitzsimmons, 3 Binney, 356. "Acts that give a remedy for a wrong are to be taken *equitably*, and the words shall be extended or restrained according to *reason* and *justice*, and according to their *end*, though the words be short or imperfect." Schuylkill Navigation Company vs. Leon, 7 Harris, 18, citing 2 Just., 152, 249, 595, 572, and Hob., 157, 299. The word "*void*" has been held to mean "*voidable*." Braddee vs. Brownfield, 2 W. & S., 280. "*Or*" to mean "*on*." Levering vs. R. R. Co., 8 W. & S., 465. "*Or*" also has been held to mean "*and*." Foster vs. Commonwealth, Ibid., 79, 80.

Was the jurisdiction lost by the expiration of the term in the case of the Prothonotary? In this respect the law is directory only. The act to be done is judicial, and not ministerial. The court cannot "proceed on the merits" of the contest without time to take the testimony and to hear and decide. If the testimony be voluminous, as it must be to correct so large a poll, the merits cannot be reached without time; nor can the merits be reached if delayed, as here, by dilatory motions. It would be a harsh construction to defeat its own purpose by requiring an impossibility of the Court. Analogies are against it. Commonwealth vs. Sheriff, 16 S. & R., 304. Sup. Watson, 2 Wharton, 501. Commonwealth vs. Sailor, 7 Watts, 366. Clark vs. Commonwealth, 5 Casey, 129. In these cases a similar limitation was held not to oust the jurisdiction of the Court, and it was said, "There is no doubt that necessity, either moral or physical, may raise an available exception to the statute." The act of 1810 requires *certioraries* to justices of the peace to be decided "at the term to which the proceedings are returnable." Yet what lawyer ever heard that a *certiorari* fell with the expiration of the term? It would be a mockery of justice were the people to be told when seeking redress against dishonest servants that the voice of the judge is silenced in the midst of his sentence, or the uplifted arm of the law struck down by the stroke of the clock. This matter has been well stated by Allison, J., in Stevenson vs. Lawrence, 1 Brewster, 134-5.

The next head is the alleged errors of procedure. The power of the Quarter Sessions to appoint an examiner is questioned. This affects the case of the District Attorney only. The constitution and powers of the Court of Quarter Sessions under the organizing act of 16th of June, 1836, leave no doubt of its power to take depositions, and, consequently, to appoint examiners for this purpose. This is the practice in road and pauper cases. The Quarter Sessions is classed with the other courts in this act in respect to many of its powers; and the 21st section enacts:—"Each of the said courts shall have full power and authority to establish such rules for regulating the practice thereof, and for expediting the determination of writs, causes, and proceedings therein, as in their discretion they shall judge necessary or proper: Provided, That such rules shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth." This being an enabling act, is to be liberally construed. The power to establish rules for all cases embraces the power to make a rule in this particular case. *Omne majus continet in se minus.*

The next error of proceeding alleged is the allowance of the amendment in the cases of District Attorney and Prothonotaries. This was not error, but fell within the sound discretion of the Court. The grounds of allowance are not in the record, and cannot be reviewed by us. The amendment was not of an omitted prerequisite necessary to confer jurisdiction, nor of matter essential to the frame of the petition, but was a mere specification of a fact comprehended within the general terms of the complaint, and belonging only to the proof. The miscount of 40 votes for Sheppard, which belonged to Gibbons, occurred at the same election, entered into the same general return, and affected the result. The matter pertained to the same case, and was necessary to determine it "on the merits." The power of amendment exists at add Grove'sappeal, 1 Wright, 443; Cambria Iron Works vs. Tomb, 12 Wright, 398; Ibid, 445; Boyd vs. Negley, 4 common law, and falls within the discretion of the court, and cannot be revised. To the numerous authorities cited by the defendants in error we may Wright, 377; Same vs. Same, 3 P. N. Smith, 387; Penna. R. R. vs. German Church, 3 P. N. Smith, 445. And in point of reason, why should the court not have power to amend in a contested election case? It is a judicial remedy and concerns important rights. On what ground should the cause of the people be held so strictly that a mere specification of facts within the same general complaint, relating to the same contest, and the same returns, could not be allowed, in order to reach the very "merits" the court is ordered to try? It does not appear from the record that the matter was illegal, or was objected to, or that suspense was alleged, or was matter not developed in the testimony. The right of a court to make an order necessary to the justice of the case *nunc pro tunc* cannot be questioned. In Fitzgerald vs. Stewart, 3 P. N. Smith, 343, a power was supported to enter judgment *nunc pro tunc* six months after verdict an action of slander, to prevent an abatement of the suit by the death of the plaintiff, and after motions for a new trial, in arrest of judgment, and to abate the writ. In Slicer vs. Bank of Pittsburg, 16 Howard, 571-579, a judgment *nunc pro tunc* was entered in 1836 to support a sheriff's sale made in 1820, and was sustained upon numerous authorities.

The last head is that concerning the frame of the complaint. The refusal of the Court to quash the petition is not a ground of error. Their jurisdiction is entire and inclusive, and a motion to quash is a matter of discretion. (Resp. vs. Cleaver, 4 Yeates, 37.) In this court there can be but one inquiry—whether the petition is sufficient in its frame, and sets forth a proper ground of contest. We shall do the plaintiffs in error full justice in permitting the assignments of error to stand as an exception to the sufficiency of the petition. Like an indictment, a bill in equity, or a libel, when the record of it is before us, we can only inquire whether it sets forth a sufficient charge or complaint. The evidence in support of the charge is a different matter, and need not be set forth or specified. The law does not demand it, and no analogy requires it. Indeed, the reverse is true, for the court is required "to proceed on the merits thereof," indicating thereby that the proceeding is not to be embarrassed by technicalities. Then why should a contested election petition have more precision than other complaints at law, civil or criminal? The tendency to set aside an undue or fraudulent election is as important as remedies for other injuries. If the life, liberty, property, and happiness of the citizen demand certainty to a common intent only, why should a contested election require more? Indeed, the nature of the subject demands even less. The innumerable frauds abounding in an election where 120,000 votes are polled in 266 precincts render a minute specification impossible within ten or twenty days. The only safe course in such a case is to proceed in analogy to the practice in other cases, by a notice of particulars, ordered and governed by the discretion of the Court. It would be an intolerable technicality if the petitioners were required to set forth in their complaint within ten days after the election every illegal vote, every illegal act of the election boards, and every instance of fraud. Such a course would prevent investigation, and defeat the remedy itself. The general rule in all pleadings is that certainty to a common intent is all that is required. Heard & Stephen's P. C., 380. The early decisions in this city were too stringent. A much truer exposition of the law, and one to be adhered to, is found in the opinion of the late Judge Thompson in Mann vs. Cassidy, 1 Brewster, pp. 26, 27. As remarked by him:—"The rule must not be held so strictly as to afford protection to fraud, by which the will of the people is set at naught, nor so loosely as to permit the acts of sworn officers chosen by the people to be inquired into without adequate and well-defined cause."

We find many analogies to guide us. The general rule in all indictments, says Sergeant, 9, is that the charge must be positively averred; but in what cases it is or is not sufficiently averred, is not ascertained with precision, and must be left in a great measure to the legal discretion of the Court. Certainty to a common intent in general only is required, and not certainty in every particular. Sheehan vs. Commonwealth, 8 Watts, 212. Whether a bill of particulars or specification of facts shall be required is exclusively in the discretion of the presiding judge. Whart. C. L. § 291, citing Commonwealth vs. Giles, 1 Gray 466. R. vs. Kendrick, 5 Ad. and El., 49. R. vs. Hamilton, 7 C. and P., 448. See also Commonwealth vs. Hunt, 4 Metcalf, 125. In a libel for a divorce it was held that the proper practice is to give notice that between two specific dates acts of cruelty, etc., are intended to be proved. Steele vs. Steele, 1 Dallas, 409. See also Ganatt vs. Ganatt, 4 Yeates, 244.

There are many cases, at common law and under statutes, where the description is general, and because of the multitude of particulars constituting the offense or complaint, the prosecutor may be required to give notice of the facts intended to be proved. Thus in the case of a common barrator, Russell on Cr., 185-6; 2d Hawkins C. L., c. 25, § 59; and disorderly houses, houses of ill fame, and gaming houses. Whart. C. L., 4 Ed., § 229. Tippling houses, Commonwealth vs. Baird, 4 S. and R., 141. Lottery tickets, Commonwealth vs. Gillespie, 7 S. and R., 469. Timber trees, Morpi vs. Commonwealth, 7 Barr, 439. The court remarked in the last case that the Legislature never intended that an indictment for timber trees should be so special as to defeat the end proposed. We may refer also to the case of Commonwealth vs. Banker, 7 Harris, 412, for using vulgar and obscene language to crowds; and Commonwealth vs. Stohn, 2 Smith, 243, the case of a common scold. And see Ely vs. Commonwealth, 7 Ban. 277, and Commonwealth vs. Kisson, 855 R., 322.

In view of this array of cases affecting the highest absolute rights of individuals, it is impossible to affirm such a stringent rule as we are asked to apply to contested election cases, or to say that this petition is so fatally defective in its frame, it should have been quashed on motion or set aside on demurrer. It sets forth in fitting terms the general election of 1868, the persons voted for, the number of votes returned for each, and the majority for the persons returned; charges an undue election and false return, alleges the election of the opponent, and sets for the grounds of the illegality of the election. It charges that the officers of the election fraudulently conducted and carried on the election, with a wilful disregard of all the requirements of the law; and then specifies their various fraudulent acts by means of which the fraud was perpetrated, and illegal votes suffered to be cast for the person returned. Here I may notice in passing the omission to set the letter V opposite the names of the electors who had voted. This is specified in the petition as one of the fraudulent acts of the election officers, and not as a cause in itself sufficient to set aside the election. The petition then avers that all these acts were done and committed with the intent and purpose of holding an undue election, and to prevent an honest expression of the popular will and a true ascertainment of the real votes of the qualified voters, and that in pursuance of this conduct the popular will was not ascertained, but was defeated, whereby the election was rendered false, fraudulent, undue and void, and the return void, and should therefore be disregarded. The petition does not close here, though much more descriptive and certain than most forms of indictment, petition, and libel, but proceeds to specify the number of fraudulent votes received in the several divisions, describing them specially, numbering in the aggregate several thousands, and largely more than sufficient to overthrow the majority for the person returned as elected. Here is certainty not only to a common but to a very specific intent. How can a petition so specific in its charges and minute in its specifications be deemed to be defective in its frame? Strong bias only can entertain a doubt of its sufficiency.

The argument that the claim of the petition to have certain returns stricken out makes it defective or unsound is wholly unfounded. If the facts set forth are sufficient, as we have seen they clearly are, the prayer to strike out does not vitiate the charge of an undue election and a false return. That charge remains, especially in view of the concluding prayers of the petition, which are strictly correct, and cover the entire ground of the case. A prayer to strike out is no part of the charge in the complaint. The court may disregard it if unfit, if too broad, or if unsupported by evidence, where there are prayers suitable to the case, and covered by the evidence; and we are bound to believe they did disregard it. *Omnia praesumuntur legitime facta, donec probetur in contrarium.* The court having exclusive and final jurisdiction, we have no right to presume that it abused its powers. The evidence, calculations, and opinion of the court as we have seen, are not before us. We cannot judicially know whether the court struck out divisions, or merely found frauds sufficient to change the result. We know only the decree, and that is clearly right. The whole argument upon the power to strike out polls is outside of the record before us.

And even if it were conceded that the prayer to strike out were a defect in itself, yet the decree cannot be affected by it. The presumption now is that if illegal the court disregarded it. This is supported by authority. Thus in Hagen vs Commonwealth, 11 Harris, 355, this court held, upon an indictment of eleven counts, where, after a motion to quash was refused, a general verdict of guilty was rendered on ten of the counts, and judgment arrested on two, that the judgment on the remaining eight would not be reversed, if any count be sufficient, and the first being found to be good. The same had been decided in Commonwealth vs McKisson, 8 S. & R. 420, and in Hartman vs. Commonwealth, 5 Ban. 63. Burnside & Bell, 97, said on argument, "The law of Pennsylvania is settled that if one count be good, it is sufficient." So, also, as to several matters contained in the same count. For Cotteral vs. Cummins, 6 S. & R. 348, Justice Duncan said, "It is the law that where several matters are laid in the same count, part of which is not actionable, or not actionable in the form laid, if there are sufficient facts laid to support the action, it will be intended after verdict that damages were given only for such as are properly laid." The same is said in 1 Chitty on Pl., 632, and the reason given that the verdict will be sustained by the *intendment* and *presumption* that the judge duly directed the jury not to find damages for the defective allegations. The same intendment was made in Weighy vs. Webb, 78, and R. 310, the court remarking that it is not to be presumed the judge would direct or the jury would have given the verdict without sufficient evidence of the breach of contract. The defect was therefore caused by the verdict. There are many analogous cases. Stoever vs. Stoever, 9 S. & R., 464-5; Kerr vs. Sharp, 14 S. & R., 399; Turnpike Company vs. Rutter, 4 S. & R., 6; Sedorm vs. Shaffer, 5 W. & S., 529; Commonwealth vs. Hunt, 2 Harris, 510; Seetz & Co. vs. Bunman & Co., a Harris, 69. In this case the intendment should be even stronger, for the court being the exclusive judge of the *facts* as well as the law, we cannot suppose the decree was rendered on incompetent or insufficient evidence. "The courts make every reasonable presumption to rid themselves of objections which do not touch the merits." Per Rogers T. Seitz & Co. vs. Buffum & Co., *supra.*

Thus it is evident from this array of authority no presumption can be shown from the decree that the court struck out divisions because such a prayer is contained in the petition. The decree itself furnishes no such evidence, while the prayer, if illegal, we must now presume, was disregarded upon the legal intendment the cases all say should be made. The argument, therefore, founded on the decree following the *allegata et probata*, is a *non sequitur* and illogical. The *probata* are not before us, while the *allegata* are not presumed to be followed contrary to law. But in addition to this general principle we have an authority in point. In Erving vs. Milby, 7 Wright, 384, it was held that the proceedings could not be reversed because of contradictory averments in the specifications, but the proper course would have been to move the court below to strike out the contradictory part, and the *certiorari* was quashed. There was no motion in the present cases to strike out this prayer as illegal. The only motion was to quash. Upon the whole record in these cases we discover no error, and the several decrees are therefore affirmed.

DR. PAUL SCHOEPPE.

Decision of His Case—The Judgment of Death Affirmed.

Supreme Court in Banc—Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

This morning Justice Read read the opinion of the Court in the case of Schoeppe vs. The Commonwealth, error to the Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle, this writ being the last resort of the prisoner for escape from the penalty of death for the crime of murder of which he was convicted. The opinion of the Court was based upon strictly technical grounds, and was to the effect that they could not consider questions of the prisoner's guilt or innocence, and had not been able to discover any error in the record of the Court below; therefore the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle was affirmed.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The important event of the week in financial circles was the announcement of the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the question of contracts made before and falling due after the passage of the Legal-tender act, the opinion of the majority of the Court declaring all debts so created to be payable in coin. The effect was, however, less perceptible than might have been anticipated, and after a few days' discussion the topic—like all Wall street sensations—was soon dismissed from general consideration. The question is one which has lost much of its interest, for the reason that during the eight years of suspension old contracts have been cancelled or merged into new ones which will be settled without legal recourse to the decision just rendered. Of course there are numerous minor debts and money contracts which are not obviously adjusted by the general tenor of the ruling of the court, but these, if litigated, will only have to go the rounds of lengthy judicial processes, and meantime the cause of action will have disappeared in the return of specie payments.

"Wall street has become quite bearish in its views of the immediate course of the gold market. When the opinion of the Supreme Court was given it was supposed that the greater demand which would thus arise for the precious metal would influence higher prices, but whatever the eventual effect of this decision, gold has been weak and heavy. It is difficult to say why the premium did not respond to this impression, but the firmness which was temporarily given the market seemed to be taken advantage of to sell large amounts which had been held by speculative hands in expectation of a rise which did not come. The 'bulls' in gold have had a long and tedious waiting of it, and, tired of the delay and the dullness of the market, have at last unloaded to the best advantage. The outside influences are not such as to favor an advance, and as it is known that the Government is steadily opposed to a rise, a 'bull' movement does not enlist much favor among the speculators. Indeed, the chief operators abandoned the Gold Room a month ago, and have not since seen inducements to return. The specie shipments are nominal, and although the export since January 1 has been nearly four millions, the greater portion of it has comprised coin *in transitu* between Mexico, Cuba, and South America and Europe, and gold and silver bars. With the present price of exchange there is no profit in shipping American coin, and the lower range of exchange is due to the large shipments of cotton and produce. Gold is therefore gravitating to lower prices, and unless the speculators step in to sell it short, and create an unnatural demand for it, the immediate future is likely to witness one step nearer the consummation of specie payments.

"The money market during the week was steady at four to six per cent., with five and six as the prevailing rates on call loans with pledge of Government bonds and miscellaneous stock collaterals. Whatever tendency the market manifested to still lower figures was counterbalanced by the increased volume of business in stocks and the consequent absorption of more of the idle capital with which the banks are supplied at this season. An influence is now at work which may effect some fluctuations in the rate on call in the immediate future. It seems that our city banks are endeavoring to remedy the evil of the overplus of national bank notes by making them up in packages and sending them home for redemption, thereby extemporizing a process of redemption which should have Congressional regulation. How far these exchanges will affect the money market remains to be seen. Remotely they will benefit our local banks, inasmuch as they will in a few weeks strongly fortify the reserve of greenbacks, and thus afford more scope for the expansion of loans and the increase of deposits. Commercial paper was in good demand at six to eight per cent. for prime double name acceptances, and at seven to eight for the best single names. Foreign exchange was steady in the face of a lighter supply of commercial bills, and only moderately active at 108⅞@109 for prime bankers' sixty day sterling, and 109⅛@109¼ for sight sterling. The absence of commercial bills is attributable to the fact the exports of the Southern ports are constantly growing in magnitude, and hence the drawing from Southern cities on Europe direct."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Post Office Robbery—Decision of an Important Insurance Case—To-day's Cable Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Insurance Case Decided.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Feb. 14.—An interesting insurance case has just been decided by the law courts of Maine. The plaintiffs were H. W. Lawsey & Co., of Portland, whose store was insured by the Phœnix Insurance Company, of New York, for $3000. The store was burned at the great fire of July 4, 1866. The company refused payment on the ground that the store was situated upon leased land, and the agent of the company omitted to state the fact in the policy. The court decided in favor of the plaintiffs, awarding the full amount of the insurance with interest from 1866 and costs.

Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Last evening a man named James McCarren, while drawing a charge from a loaded revolver, accidentally discharged it, the contents entering the body of his son William, a lad about four years of age, killing him almost instantly.

FROM THE STATE.

Robbery of a Post Office.

WILLIAMSPORT, Feb. 14.—The Jersey Shore Post Office, sixteen miles from here, was robbed last night. About forty-five dollars in cash was taken. The stamps and letters were not molested. There is no trace of the thieves.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 14—11 A. M.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account, 92¾. American securities opened quiet; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 86¼; 10-40s, 83. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—11 A. M.—The Cotton market opened steady. Middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The stock taken for export and speculation on Saturday should have been reported at 3000 bales.

Breadstuffs are firmer.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 14—2 P. M.—U. S. 10-40s, 82¾; Illinois Central, 110.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 20c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 14.—Petroleum opened firm at 59½f.

MEXICO.

The Revolution in San Luis Potosi—A Fine Country to Move Away From.

From a private letter received in this city from Mexico, we are permitted to make the following interesting extracts relative to the very latest Mexican revolution. The writer has been forty-five years in that "poor country." It seems to us one would have been satisfied with a somewhat shorter residence.

In my last I mentioned that a revolution had broken out in the State of San Luis. In order to post you up in affairs I will go back to the beginning. In December the elections were held and the votes computed; on the 16th, Sortenos Escaudon was declared to be elected Governor, and General Francisco Aquirre, of Saltillo, stood next; the Congress closed the session, and an hour afterwards all the members, and the Governor, Barragan, were in prison. Man'l Orellana took an active part in this. Aquirre declared himself Governor, and when orders came from Mexico to put things right he pronounced against the General Government. Our chap here was riding the fence for about three weeks, pretending to raise troops in favor of the Federal Government, and when a small conducta of $12,000 drifted down from the fair of San Juan he seized it. An order came at once from Mexico to return the money, and he threw off his mask and made just the silliest pronunciamento that I have seen in the forty-five years I have been in this poor country. He declares Ortega President, drawing the sponge across the last five years; that Ortega is President because he was President of the Supreme Court when Juarez' term expired in '65.

He declares a general amnesty, excepting those who signed Maximilian's bloody decree of 3d October, the generals who served the empire, and D. Benito Juarez and his ministers; he raised by impressment seven hundred men, and sent them under a Sonora General, Toledo, to occupy Aquascallentas, where they refused to pronounce. The Governor of Aquascallentas retired, and the place is in possession of the pronunciados, as is also Lajos, occupied by a battalion of Federal troops, who left Guadalajara to join the pronunciados. As our communications are cut off, except with San Luis and Aquascallentos, we know nothing of what is going on outside. Corona was in Durango with eleven hundred men, said to be about moving this way; if he comes these chaps will skedaddle.

The mint was cleaned out yesterday of everything it contained—S. Martin, cash, and all—by the architief. It is said that Aura is coming as Governor and commandante militaire, and that the General Congress has passed some very stringent laws on the subject of the revolution. The amount robbed from the mint is about $100,000.

I am told to-day that the infernal villain has given out over sixty patents for guerrillas.

D. Joaquin Ortega left on Saturday for Saltillo, with carriages, money, habio, etc., to bring on his brother, I suppose to take possession of the presidency. The capital of the republic is to be Aquascallentas.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Feb. 14, 1870.

The week opens with only a moderate demand for loans. The supply of currency in this market is not excessive, and the rates current during the past week are maintained. Trade, in nearly every branch, is dull and unsatisfactory for the middle of February, and this condition will necessarily reflect itself on the Money market until a revival ensues. Lenders continue to act liberally towards applicants, and there was perhaps never a time when money was more accessible to all possessed of credit.

We quote call loans at 5 per cent. on Governments and 6 per cent. on mixed collaterals. Good business paper is in great demand, and is readily taken upon the street at regular bank rates.

Gold opened dull and weak; the range of fluctuations up to noon is 119¾@119¾.

Government securities are quiet, and prices are off about ¼ compared with Saturday's closing quotations.

The Stock market continues exceedingly active, and prices have again advanced.

City securities were steady at 99 for the old, and 100¾ for the new bonds. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 92½, in $500's.

Reading Railroad was the chief attraction. Over 6000 shares changed hands this morning at 49¼@49 38⅝, b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 57½; sales of Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54½, and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 41¼; 75 was bid for Norristown; 29 for Philadelphia and Erie, and 35¾, b. o., for Catawissa preferred.

Canal shares were steady, with 17 bid for Schuylkill preferred; 33¼ for Lehigh, and 64 for Morris preferred. The balance of the list was firm but not active. Sales of Mechanics' Bank at 31¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	100⅝	800 sh Reading...ls.	49¼
$900 City 6s, Old..	99	200 do..ls.b30.	49¼
$1000 Leh V R b ds	100	do.....b10.	49¼
" reg.stwn.	96	100 do.....	49¾
$500 N Penna 6s...	90¾	100 do.....b30.	49¾
$300 Leh R Loan...	89	300 do..ls.b10.	49¾
$1000 Leh 6s, 84...	85	200 do.....c.	49¾
$500 Leh gold L....	93

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

LEGAL TENDER—THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The recent opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court stands in direct hostility to the uniform tenor of that great series of acts and measures which were required to destroy the Rebellion. Singularly enough, it is the decision of an unfriendly court of a State which stood on the brink of disloyalty which has been affirmed, and in effect the numerous decisions made in support of the act throughout the North are reversed.

Although the present Chief Justice, who rendered the decision, was not the author of the measure which he now aids to destroy, he yet, as Secretary of the Treasury, was the strenuous advocate of its passage, without whose powerful co-operation it could not have become a law. Mr. Spaulding, who was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the author of the bill, expressed to Mr. Seward the embarrassment he felt from the want of support on the part of Mr. Chase, and the latter, after stating in a letter to Mr. Spaulding that he came to it reluctantly, declared that he had done so firmly and thoroughly. From an examination of the Congressional reports for February, 1862, it will appear that it was owing to the urgency of Mr. Chase, in the form of letters, that the bill was suddenly taken from the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to a vote, after a two-hours discussion. "It is very important," he wrote, "that the bill should go through to-day, and through the Senate this week." The situation of the Treasury required this extraordinary haste. The measure became a law at his solicitation; he put it into immediate execution, and requested, at a later period, that the amount of legal-tender issues should be increased. It was through his direct instrumentality that issues were authorized under five dollars; it was Mr. Chase who did more than any other to flood the country with them, ornamented with his own effigy; and now, on a change of scene, he decides that what he then did under the solemnity of his official oath was unconstitutional and void.

The grave circumstances of that extraordinary time can scarcely be forgotten. The State banks on the 31st of December, 1861, had very generally suspended specie payments. At a meeting of their principal managers in New York, it was announced to Mr. Chase, on the part of Mr. Gallatin, that they could take no more of the bonds of the United States; that they were only agents for placing public loans, and that what they had on hand could not be disposed of, as there were no takers either here or abroad. The attitude of foreign countries at the time was generally not of a friendly character, and the issue presented to our Government was whether, as the public funds were wholly exhausted and the associated banks had declared their inability to furnish additional funds, we should resort to the policy of a forced circulation or abandon the war. The letters of Mr. Chase clearly show that we had reached this point in the struggle, and it would appear from his present views that at such a juncture Congress had no other duty but submission. If these views had then prevailed the rebellion would have been successful, probably to the extent of imposing its own authority over the entire Union.

The argument in favor of the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act lies, as it were, in a nutshell. The power to conduct war carries with it the right to employ all necessary and proper means for achieving success. The policy of Great Britain in making the bills of the Bank of England in effect a legal-tender during the wars with Napoleon was resorted to from dire necessity. The precious metals were being exported to the continent, partly through the instrumentality of emissaries of Napoleon, and that proud and opulent nation was compelled to set the example which we followed. It may be assumed that no nation which has permitted an extensive resort to paper money during peace can conduct a war of great magnitude on the basis of the precious metals. Such had been our situation as to preceding issues of paper; and inasmuch as the war power reaches to the height of the emergency, there was no escape from the measure which Mr. Chase supported. This policy being a means to the end, and Congress, which is the judge of the fact, having pronounced it to be "necessary and proper," it clearly became lawful, because not prohibited by the Constitution.

In bestowing the power to raise and support armies, the means are not expressed, and in raising the means the situation must be regarded. Mr. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, was the best judge at the time; he urged that the legal-tender measure was necessary and proper, and he induced Congress to unite in declaring this fact. The sole question which the court had to consider, in view of the pressure of uniform decisions made from the origin of the Government, was therefore this, whether the measure was reasonably conducive to the end in view, and was unprohibited. There is no pretense that it was prohibited, and it is clear, from the experience of England and of this country, that, as a means, it is efficacious. What would be the situation if we were obliged to-day to conduct a new war with this decision staring us in the face?

The effect of the decision, if allowed to stand, upon the future of the country, if it shall unfortunately be involved in war, will constitute its worst feature. The Supreme Court of the United States strips the nation of one of its means of warfare and defense, and it should be the policy of the Government to restore this essential power at the first opportunity. It was a great oversight to leave the country exposed to this danger, in the neglect to appoint proper judges, constituted as the court evidently was. There should be no mistake about the complexion of those now nominated. Judge Chase, of all others, was relied upon to sustain on the bench the measures resorted to in war for the common safety; but although the one in question exceeded in no degree the constitutional limits, and was not only necessary for success, but accomplished all that was intended, it would appear that some new light had broken in upon him, leading in a different direction. It is not too late to correct this misstep if the Senate shall be willing to dismiss all thoughts of mere patronage, and, looking carefully to the exigency, shall consider only great public interests.

From the decision pronounced in February, 1869, it would appear that as to recent contracts made payable in coin, judgment will be enforced specifically in coin, and that when made in dollars, generally without specifying the kind of currency, judgment will be entered for dollars without distinction. Although the latter point did not arise in the case, what fell from the Court will no doubt generally be adopted. The contracts made prior to the act of February, 1862, now held to be payable in gold, are numerous, but their enforcement will be subject to the doubt which prevails as to the future construction of the Court. We repeat, therefore, that no duty is more imperative upon the body which advises and consents to appointments, than to be certain that this necessary power in war shall be restored to the Government, and that the Court shall be constructed on a plan which, instead of being harmonious with Kentucky, shall discourage personal ambition and be in strict harmony with the loyalty of the republic.

JURY DUTY.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

It is easier to point out an existing evil than to prescribe a remedy. Jury trials in some parts of the country have become a disgrace to our system of jurisprudence. Most of the judges trace this fact directly to the unwillingness of competent men to serve in this capacity, and Mayor Hall has prepared the draft of a law exacting obedience to this requisition from every citizen summoned to the duty, under the severest penalties. We have not space to go over the whole ground at present, but we wish to submit a few suggestions bearing on this theme as aids to further discussion.

And first, the farces enacted in the jury room, and especially in criminal cases, to which special reference has been made, have not been attributable to the absence from the list, as originally drawn, of all the intelligence and virtue that exist in the community, nor to the utter unwillingness of all this class of citizens to sit upon the trial. The judges have themselves to thank for that stupid rule of law which virtually excludes from the box in such cases nearly every person of ordinary intelligence. To have read any full report of the crime for which the prisoner is to be tried, to have formed any opinion, however vague and indefinite, concerning his innocence or guilt, or to have a conscience that will not allow the denial of these facts or impressions when questioned, is to be excluded from the select twelve who are to render the verdict. Who has not seen scores of men of unusual intelligence and sound judgment set aside, one after another, under the application of this rule, and twelve persons far below the average of the list, including some of the rarest dunces in the community, ultimately sworn in as triers of the case, simply because they knew nothing of the facts and had formed no opinion? When gentlemen of intelligence and high character are mixed in with others in the box, it is usually because of their absence from home when the crime was committed or of their extraordinary absorption in other business while the excitement was fiercest and the topic was publicly discussed. Not until this rule of law is modified can there well be twelve intelligent and impartial men selected for the jury trial of an important case. Often the entire panel, including hundreds of unexceptional citizens, is exhausted before the suitable dozen can be found to match the absurd requirement.

But again, and more briefly: the large list of exceptions from jury duty leaves the burden to fall unequally upon the community. Not only firemen and militiamen who have served their term, but some whole professions, are exempt. It is all very well for lawyers, not one of whom is ever summoned as a juror, to censure other citizens for seeking to evade this service, but how would they like it in their own case? We think there isn't one who would not twist as many ways as an active merchant or other man of business does to evade this unwelcome call; and yet, notwithstanding all that has been urged on that side, there is no sufficient reason why lawyers should be wholly excused.

We long ago described the difficulty, and suggested several methods of relief. It is perfectly absurd to ask an active business man, whose time is not only money to him, but whose constant attention to his own concerns is absolutely necessary to his success, to leave his own pursuit at his own cost to settle other peoples' differences, especially when the latter, as often happens, involve a much less amount than he will lose by this call. We would allow all civil suits to be tried before a judge alone in every case where neither party demanded a jury. This would strike out the call for such service from three-fourths, if not nine-tenths, of the civil cases on the calendar. There are few disputes in which both parties and their lawyers would not rather leave the decision to the bench than to the jury box. In the remaining cases let any party demanding a jury be compelled to give security for the payment of a sum sufficient to furnish ample remuneration to those who may be compelled to give their valuable time to the task.

We would extend the same principle to criminal cases, allowing all those to go before the court without a jury who might so elect, reserving to every person charged with crime the right to a trial by his peers upon his demand, the public purse to pay the jurors a handsome price for the service. We would add to this the repeal of the absurd rule under which challenges for cause are now preferred, allowing, except the limited peremptory privilege, every man to be sworn who is not too biased to render an impartial verdict. If these reforms were effected, the remaining duties would be light. We would then compel every man of every profession to serve when summoned, unless he could show a reasonable personal excuse, and to shut off repeaters, who might wish to earn the liberal pay provided, forbid any man from serving oftener than once in three years. The duty would then be less irksome, and being reasonably compensated, the exaction would not be as oppressive as it manifestly is at present.

THE SEMI-CENTENARY OF SUSAN.

From the N. Y. World.

It is an interesting fact that the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony will occur to-morrow, and it is matter of a still more intimate interest that the day will be celebrated by what in the parishes of New England is known as a "donation visit" at the office of the *Revolution*.

"The clock," it has been said, "marks the interval from hour to hour; but no hammer on the horologe of time peals out the change from era to era." Nevertheless, there are certain solemn and affecting landmarks in history, as in space, to arrest for moments the attention of men. The 15th of August last year was the centenary of Napoleon. The 15th of August next year will be the centenary of Sir Walter Scott. There is a felicity in the intercalation between these two famous dates of the semi-centenary of Susan B. Anthony. She has something in common with both these famous men. Napoleon was the armed soldier of democracy. Sir Walter wrote fiction. Miss Anthony's battles have been bloodless, albeit not windless, and her sole and sufficient panoply is in the terrors of her front and the justice of her cause. But if she has not written professed fiction, her admirers may justly claim for her that she has idealized fact. It was the boast of Bonaparte that he could carry on war when his treasury was empty and his army devoid even of stockings. Miss Anthony has never suffered this latter privation. The stockings—that blue, that familiar, that well-worn pair—have been always with her, and have been to her party as was the white rose to the house of York and the red rose to the house of Lancaster—for a badge as well as for a decoration. But she has carried on more campaigns upon less capital than ever did Napoleon or any other commander of whom record has been preserved. She mounted her hobby when it was, so to speak, but a wild ass' colt, cropping grasses from the green wildernesses of the general female mind; and she has ridden it far and fast, without rest and with infrequent forage, until it now has become a gaunt and spavined spectre, fit to frighten the souls of men. And now she pauses under the palm-trees of Twenty-third street, and invites us to pay tribute to her persistence and to bait her beast.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead that he will not deem it a sweet boon to answer such a call? The Anti-Slavery Society, even after it seemed to be made superfluous by the abolition of slavery, required to be sustained by the substance of its friends, and issued requisitions on mankind for "chickens, boiled preferred." The *World* brought its needs to light, and urged the public to contribute of its chickens. And shall the *World* now be deaf to the plaint of Miss Anthony, which comes to it, so to speak, like the cry of a pelican in the wilderness and an owl that is in the desert? Never! For whereas the fowls which, at our instigation, were bestowed upon the Anti-Slavery Society were but the chickens of charity, the contributions which we bespeak for the *Revolution* are the chickens of chivalry as well. Miss Anthony is indeed, as the occasion shows, herself no chicken; neither is she to be preferred in a "cold boiled" condition. But the advance of age upon her who was already and from her youth up venerable by her austere virtue is only an additional reason for liberality. And that she deserves well of her country her efforts in behalf of the sex which preponderates in it show. That sex, indeed, owes her a debt of gratitude which it is to be feared that it will never pay. She has not only wrought and written to deliver its members from the oppression of centuries, but she has discovered to them that that oppression existed. To form a party for the redress of flagrant grievances is an easy matter. But for Miss Anthony was reserved a more arduous task. It is not so easy to foment rebellion and educe clamor from half the human race, whose grievances are not even sensible to themselves until an Anthony arises to point them out. That she has accomplished this task is her high and peculiar praise. And the unselfishness of her labors is as notable as their energy. She has waged war in behalf of her unhappy sisters against the conjugal tyranny of which she, a celibate, had never felt the yoke. Luther attacked the celibacy of the priesthood. But Luther married a nun, and his critics would not thenceforth be persuaded that he was not therein pleading his own cause rather than the cause of abstract justice. But Miss Anthony is greater than Luther. Miss Anthony attacked an abuse from which she had never suffered—and from which, so long as it shall take two to make a bargain, she can never suffer—and awakened the attention of the wives of America to wrongs which they knew not, until she told them, that they endured. She fought the battle of married women for legal equality with the hateful race of men, when she already enjoyed that equality.

Let us, then, bring succor to Susan and forward the *Revolution*. Let the men of America elevate their vision beyond the narrow needs of their own gender and contribute their money. Let the women of America make haste to bring their cake, their work in worsted, their pickles, and their "cold chickens, boiled preferred." And, in short, in the language of the Laureate, Let the land whose hearths she saved from shame attest their dread commander's claim, their ever-loyal iron leader's fame, with honor, honor, honor, honor to her—eternal honor to her name.

HOW MUCH DELONG IS SHORT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. Charles E. Delong, of Oregon, is our new Minister Resident at the Court of Japan, at an annual salary of $7500 in gold. Knowing what we all do of the fierce scramble for such places which precedes and attends their dispensation, we are quite safe in assuming that he was not conscripted or otherwise constrained to enter the diplomatic service of his country. Yet Mr. Delong had hardly reached Yeddo when he wrote back to Secretary Fish that his pay must be handsomely increased or untold disasters are inevitable. "It is impossible for the American Minister to have influence in Japan to compete with the other foreign Ministers, if the position is not made one of the *first*-class;" and he is kind enough to explain that the British Minister at that court is paid $20,000 per annum, beside no end of allowances. So he cannot be influential and useful unless he is paid as bountifully.

We protest against this doctrine. We never yet heard that Benjamin Franklin was overreached, outmanœuvred, or in any manner nullified, at the Court of Versailles, by Lord What's-his-name, who represented the British King there during our doubtful struggle for independence; yet the British lord's salary was very much higher than the Yankee printer's. If, then, Mr. Delong finds himself of no use in Japan without as much money as Great Britain pays her envoy there, is it not plain that he has mistaken his vocation, and ought to pack his trunk and take an early steamer for San Francisco?

But the triplication of his salary is but one item in our Minister's deficiency bill. He "urges that a legation building, offices, etc., and a Minister's residence, should be erected there at once," with a guard of twenty-five American soldiers to protect them, and a man-of-war always in port subject to the Minister's orders. Besides these, he wants a post office and jail at Yokohama, and a post office, jail, and hospital at Yeddo. No one can say that these edifices can be properly erected and furnished for less than half a million dollars, nor that the mission could be "run" according to Mr. Delong's ideas (including the man-of-war) for less than a quarter of a million per annum. Are we ready to pay such a sum? Might we not better resign ourselves to go short of Delong?

Of course, our Minister is eager to be set up in the restaurant business. He says that "travellers are constantly pouring into Yeddo and Yokohama in their tours around the world." Well, let them tour, and let them feast; who objects? It is not pretended that they are on public service; if they were, they would take good care to secure their pay for it. Why under the sun shall the Treasury be drawn upon to feed these tramps? If it has money to spare for feeding anybody, we insist that our people who stay at home and make farms, build houses, open mines, construct furnaces, and thus add to the national wealth, shall have the first lick at it, in preference to these wandering loafers.

But our trade with Japan is large and increasing, urges Delong. So it is; and more's the pity. The more we have of it the poorer we grow. Japan floods us with her teas, her silks, her fragile, dainty wares which "perish in the using," and drains us of our silver in payment. We used to receive at this port from the Pacific coast some fifty millions per annum of the precious metals; we now receive very little, because China and Japan gobble up the lion's share. The far East, with its cheap labor and marvellous dexterity, is to-day "the sink of the precious metals," as it was in Pliny's time. Individuals may be enriched by this trade; but our country is poorer to-day than if Japan had remained hermetically sealed against us. Hence we have a double aversion to Delong's little bill. It is immensely too steep, and the consideration is of no value: "on the contrary, quite the reverse."

Delong's matter is of consequence as illustrating a prevalent tendency. All the rest of the horse-leech's daughters sing the same song. It is "more" here, "more" there, "more" everywhere. First, to get into office, if it has to be made on purpose; next, to get an increase of its emoluments, is the general aspiration. We entreat Congress to set its face like a flint against every such appeal.

SECRETARY FISH'S BOLDEST USURPATION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

On Tuesday last Mr. Arthur Folsom, Consul at this city for the Provisional Government of Hayti, had an interview at Washington with Secretary Fish. He had been deputed by his Government to make known to the Government of the United States the change of government and restoration of peace in Hayti, and to acquaint Mr. Fish of the desire of the Provisional Government to continue to be on friendly terms with the United States. Mr. Fish said that he was happy to receive the deputation, and to learn that such were the sentiments of the Government which they represented, but he desired to be informed upon a subject on which he had received official information, relative to the fitting out of war steamers by their Government, which he had been assured were intended for the purpose of aiding the Cabral party in their designs against President Baez of San Domingo, although he trusted that he had been misinformed, as he had informed their authorities of the protectorate assumed by the United States over the Government of President Baez.

So! it is not enough that Mr. Fish should, without the shadow of authority of Congress, make a lease of the Bay of Samana at $150,000 a year in gold, and pay the first year's rent in advance, but he must go on and make a secret treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Baez Government! The Senate has very properly rebuked Mr. Seward's presumption in purchasing the island of St. Thomas without consulting them. What will they do about this usurpation of their greater prerogative by Mr. Fish?

One thing is certain—the President cannot with impunity much longer permit the members of his Cabinet to trifle with the public interests as they are doing. Porter-Robeson's mismanagement of the Navy Department is bad; Webster-Sumner-Fish's treatment of Cuba is worse; but this unauthorized protectorate over one of the two factions contending for power in St. Domingo is atrocious. Congress and the country ought to demand Mr. Fish's resignation at once, and enforce the demand by all the means in their power.

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PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., & E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.
Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease. S. SHEPHERD,
1 31 mwf3t Treasurer.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 6t Treasurer.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 19

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any other poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf6

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

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1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
F. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

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Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

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TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
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LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehous windows, for churches and cellar windows.
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THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.
Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.
It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides
t has the new Needle-holder,
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.
It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle
THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.
IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.
IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY
IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.
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GOODS FOR THE LADIES.
GRAND OPENING OF
SPRING FASHIONS
IN
Imported Paper Patterns,
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.
The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours' time.
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A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
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Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
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Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 2 6 stathfs

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GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
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LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
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FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
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ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
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CLERGYMEN,
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New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—George M. Dallas delivered an address on "Loyalty" before the Democratic Association on Saturday night.

—The office of Mr. Benners, No. 944 North Ninth street, was damaged by fire yesterday morning, about half-past 10 o'clock.

—J. E. Williams, a teacher in a music-school, has been committed by Alderman Kerr to answer the charge of open lewdness.

—The alarm of fire about half-past 10 o'clock last night was caused by the burning of a stable and blacksmith shop on Beach street, below Laurel.

—The residence No. 150 North Fifteenth street, occupied by A. F. Blair, was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of a lot of clothing and silverware.

—Last evening the house at the corner of Fifteenth and Cuthbert streets, occupied by Mr. Hurley, was entered and robbed of a lot of silver coin, a dozen of silver spoons, and two overcoats.

—Daniel McGarvey and Edward Reagan have been committed by Alderman Becker to answer the charge of house robbery. They were caught in the residence of Mr. H. Graham, Arch [street, above Eighteenth, on Saturday night.

—On Saturday morning, between three and four o'clock, a disgraceful street fight took place in the vicinity of Ninth and Race streets, during which several men and women were severely injured about the head and body. Several arrests were made.

—An unknown white man, who was taken to the Fourth District Station House from Fourth and Race streets, on Saturday last, died in the cell yesterday morning. He was dressed in dark clothes, cloth undershirt and low shoes, and had black hair and whiskers. He was very much intoxicated when found in the street.

—On Saturday evening a man named James Parks was caught in the residence of Mr. Henry Meyers, corner of Clement and Carpenter streets. Before submitting to a capture he discharged four shots from a revolver at Mr. Meyers, three of which took effect in his arm. A lot of burglars' tools were found in the possession of Parks. He has been committed for trial.

—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Taylor upon the body of Michael Hinchey, aged fifty years, who fell down stairs at No. 1121 Christian street on Saturday. He died in a few minutes thereafter from the injuries received. Verdict in accordance with the facts. Also, upon the remains of John Schrenn, aged fifty-two years, who died at No. 1314 S. Third street, from want of medical attendance.

—In the case of Peter McCarney, the jury has rendered the following verdict:—

"That the said Peter McCarney came to his death from injuries received while attempting to commit an assault upon his wife in the apartments of Thomas Guttridge, at No. 201 Manship street, February 6, 1870. From the conflicting testimony the jury are unable to decide whether death was the result of violence or a fall down the stairway."

—A meeting of the friends of the American Tract Society was held last evening, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington Square and Seventh street, Rev. Herrick Johnson pastor. There was a large congregation present. The object of the meeting was to hear the interesting statements of personal observations of several gentlemen of the American Tract Society during their recent extended tour to inaugurate the society's work on the Pacific coast.

—About one o'clock yesterday morning, while Lieutenant Gurke and Sergeant Lynch, of the Sixth Police District, and a man named Lovett, were in Alaska (formerly Bedford) street, near Seventh, on professional business, a man was observed climbing into a ground floor window of a house. When asked what he was doing there, he replied, "None of your business." Lynch arrested him, and ordered the arrest of ten others who were standing by. Mr. Lovett attempted to carry out the order, when the man he took hold of resisted, and a fight ensued between them. At the same moment a gang of from fifteen to twenty men suddenly appeared and attacked the officers. Sergeant Lynch drew his revolver, but in attempting to fire his thumb was caught between the cock and the barrel of his weapon. His hand was seized and held in that position while he was beaten about the head, and an attempt made to cut him in the throat, but he escaped with a stab through the ear. His clothing was torn, and his star and revolver were taken from him. At the same time Lieutenant Gurke was badly beaten by another portion of the gang.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 120.

—Smallpox is decreasing in New York.

—The Pacific Railroad is clear of snow.

—The President declines to recognize Cuba.

—The Senate Judiciary Committee sustain the Georgia Legislature.

—General Sherman is opposing the army bill of General Logan.

—Nebraska, Georgia, and Mississippi will all be admitted by the 20th instant.

—A number of the men discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard are to be reinstated this week.

—A boy was most brutally tortured and murdered at Hickory Ground, Va., a few days ago, by some negroes.

—The Hudson river ice crop is a total failure, and the New York companies are filling their houses from Lake Champlain.

—A bill to provide some protection for our ship interests has been agreed upon by the Committee on American Navigation.

—A bill granting the right of suffrage to women has passed the Mormon Legislature, and been signed by Acting Governor Mann.

—Later advices concerning the steamer Two Boys tell of her loss off Sapelo Island, in a gale, on the 8th inst. Her crew was picked up.

—Congress is making so little headway with the appropriation bills that the Tariff bill will have no chance for consideration during the session.

—General McClellan is to be offered the position of Most Eminent Commander of the Grand Army of the Constitution. General Hancock is the second choice.

—The President will issue a proclamation declaring the fifteenth amendment to be part of the Constitution, previous to the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections.

—On Saturday the House was engaged for some time upon the Legislative Appropriation bill. The chief discussion arose upon the item of printing, which eventually passed as proposed.

—A convention, of which Riehl was the master spirit, assembled at Upper Fort Garry, Red river, on January 25, to consider overtures to an address to Canada. A committee was appointed to draw up a bill of rights.

Foreign Affairs.

—Paradol is coming to this country, not as a minister but as a public reader.

—Constantinople is concerned over intrigues by the people of Servia and Montenegro.

—Seven editors of the Paris *Reform* are to be prosecuted for violation of the press law.

—An attempt was made to assassinate a landlord in Kerry county, Ireland, on Saturday.

—The subject of the dethronement of the King of Bavaria is being discussed in the Council at Munich.

—The Spanish Government is fully posted as to the Carlist conspiracy, and is only awaiting an actual outbreak to crush it at once.

—Rochefort is kept apart from his fellow prisoners. An attempt made by him, through a deputy, to impeach the Ministry, failed miserably.

—The Ismailia rock has been removed from the bed of the Suez Canal, and the minimum depth of the water is now about twenty-nine feet.

—M. Fonville, witness of the death of Victor Noir, has been discharged from custody, but the other editors of the *Marseillaise* are still in durance vile.

—Bismark, in closing the sessions of the Prussian Diet on Saturday, referred with regret to the spirit of opposition that had prevailed, and promised an early extraordinary session.

—On Saturday the weather throughout Europe was intensely cold. In Paris the mercury was thirty degrees below freezing point. The Thames above London was frozen over.

—Many more arrests have been made in Paris in connection with the alleged conspiracy against the State and the life of the Emperor. The plot is altogether discredited in London.

Foreign Art, Musical and Dramatic Items.

—M. Sardou has read his new comedy at the Gymnase. The principal parts in it are assigned to Messrs. Pujol and Landrol and Mesdames Antonine and Pasca. M. Sardou is putting the finishing touches to a comedy which he had undertaken to deliver at the Palais Royal on the 1st of February. When we add that M. Sardou has engaged to supply during the year a five-act comedy to the Vaudeville, and a drama to the Porte-St.-Martin, besides writing a libretto for M. Offenbach, a good idea of the author's industry may be formed.

—M. Aylic Langle, the Prefect of the Meuse, whose death is announced from Paris, was a dramatic author of some reputation. When twenty-five years of age he produced at the Francais a three-act comedy, entitled *Murillo, ou la Corde de Pendu*. Subsequently, he gave to the Vaudeville *Un Homme de Rien* and *La Jeunesse de Mirabeau*.

—At Munich, Auber's *Cheval de Bronze* has been revived, with the same success that has attended the revival of French operas at Leipsic. The King has given directions for renewing the rehearsals of *Die Walkure;* so we shall have more of Wagner.

—A formidable list of novelties is announced by the Marigny. It includes a comedie-vaudeville entitled *Sic Vos non Vobis, Horace*, an opera comique, *A la Grenouilliere*, by Felix Savard, and *Les Amoureux de Minette*, by M. Francis Tourte.

—*Iphigenie*, the most artificial of the tragedies of Racine, is the latest production at the Matinees Classiques, at the Gaite. Mad'lle Marie Laurent played "Clytemnestre." The *conference*, which was very lively and clever, was by M. Henri de La Pommeraye.

—The Gaiete is about to give a drama, by MM. Anicet Bourgeois and Michael Masson, entitled *Gilbert d'Anglars*. The principal parts have been assigned to Madame Doche and MM. Laferriere and Laroche.

—The first representation of Victor Hugo's *Lucrece Borgia*, at the Porte St. Martin, is fixed for the 2d of February. Thirty-seven years to a day will then have elapsed since the piece was first played at the Comedie.

—M. Besekirsky, the Russian violinist, has been playing a concerto of his own composition at the Concerts Populaires, and has taken the fancy of the uncertain Parisians.

—Mr. Holman Hunt, who, during several months past, has been painting at Bethlehem, has made good progress with an important picture.

—M. Francois Ceppee, the author of the *Greve des Forgerons*, recently recited at the Odeon, and of the *Passant*, has been appointed one of the librarians of the Luxembourg.

—A six act drama, by MM. Moleri and Leroy, entitled *Les Chasseurs du Roi*, has been produced at the Beaumarchais.

—M. Cournier has succeeded M. Gaspari as manager of the Theatre des Menus-Plaisirs.

—A vaudeville, entitled *Trou du Poele*, is in rehearsal at the Palais Royal.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·56	MOON RISES	5·54
SUN SETS	5·34	HIGH WATER	0·07

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan.	20
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Jan.	21
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	26
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	26
Celia	London	New York	Jan.	29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan.	29
Donau	Southampton	New York	Feb.	1
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb.	1

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Feb.	15
Java	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	16
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	16
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	17
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	19
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Feb.	19
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	22
Celia	New York	London	Feb.	26
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb.	26
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	5
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb.	17
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb.	17
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Feb.	19
United States	New York	New Orleans	Feb.	19
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb.	19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb.	21
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb.	24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Josephine, Forbes, Ponce, P. R., John Mason & Co.
Schr Jessie S. Clark, Clark, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, Savannah, Knight & Sons.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Bannon, Norfolk, D. Cooper.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig W. H. Bickmore, Bickmore, 12 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr J. Paine, Stevens, 3 days from New York, with salt to Calvin S. Crowell.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Mary Stowe, Rankin, from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Abigail Haines, Smith, 48 hours from New York, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, 6 days from Savannah, with lumber to S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Maloy, from Galveston, with cotton, etc., to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr M. R. Hickman, White, 3 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Schr Niagara, from Mobile for Providence, was at the Breakwater 12th inst.

WENT TO SEA.

Bark Diana, for Gibraltar for orders, went to sea 12th inst. Brig Mary J. Williams, from Kingston, Ja., received orders for New York, and left the Breakwater at 3 P. M.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 12th inst.
Steamship Africa, Wiley, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Steamship James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 11th inst.
Bark Alfred, Bent, hence, at Savannah 9th inst.
Bark F. Reck, Denker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gurlemunde 21st ult.
Bark Graf Behr Regendank, Kindoff, from London for Philadelphia, at Gravesend 26th ult.
Bark Arethusa, Dunham, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Bark D. McPherson, Mason, hence, at Gibraltar 21st ult., and cleared for Venice.
Bark Zulma, Eckerman, hence, at Gibraltar 22d ult., and cleared for Napies
Bark Udjus, Olsen, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle, Eng., 22d ult.
Bark Albert, Maxwell, hence, at Matanzas 1st inst.
Brig Somerset, Bride, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 3d inst.
Brig Carrie Wright, Jordan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 24th ult.
Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, at Matanzas 4th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Conquer All, Allen, sailed from St. Thomas 20th ult. for Dominico, to load sulphur for Philadelphia, at $7·25 currency.
Brig Wm. Gordon, Fisher, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 3d inst.
Brig Almon Rowell, Atherton, from Cardenas for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.—was reported bound to Philadelphia.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, hence, at Matanzas 1st inst.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, sailed from Cardenas 3d inst. for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Francis Satterly, Stetson, sailed from Matanzas 30th ult. for a port north of Hatteras.
Schrs Jacob Kienzle, Steelman; J. B. Austin, Davis; J. W. Vanneman, Sharp; E. Davis, Hand, hence; R. K. Vaughn, Risley, and E. J. Heraty, Meredith, from Newcastle, Del., at Boston 12th instant.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.
Schr Glengarry, Yates, sailed from Matanzas 4th inst. for New York.
Schr Minerva, Collins, sailed from Cardenas 28th ult. for a port north of Hatteras.
Schrs E. G. Irwin, Johnson, from Salem; R. G. Whilden, Fennimore, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, and L. A. Daneuhower, Gardner, hence for Portsmouth, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 10th instant.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, from Portland for Philadelphia or Cuba, with shooks, before reported ashore near the Gurnet, has bilged, and the tide now ebbs and flows in her. The cargo was to be landed on Friday, and it was thought the vessel would be got off if the weather held favorable.
Schr J. H. Fitzpatrick, Smith, hence at Providence 10th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Eliza Pike, Capt. Larkin, which cleared from Charleston 3d inst. for Philadelphia, before reported, having on board 390 tons phosphate rock, 125 bales cotton, 150 bbls. rosin, 212 pieces pig iron and sundries, and which sailed on Tuesday last, struck very severely on the bar when going out, there being a heavy swell on, and at once commenced leaking; the hands immediately began working the pumps and the colors were hoisted for assistance, but none were obtained. The vessel remained at anchor a part of the night, when the water gained so rapidly, increasing from four feet to six in the hold, that she was got under way and run on the southern end of Long Island beach to keep her from sinking. The pilot boat Mystery went to her aid in the morning and took part of her canvas, rope, and other movables, and carried them and the officers and crew to the city. The Eliza Pike is a new vessel, built last year at Eastport, Me., and is about 280 tons. It is thought that if a steam pump and other assistance could be immediately secured, that she might be got off.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street

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Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
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J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila'

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 107 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 23

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. [1 17 3m

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 3 S. EIGHTH Street. 2 14 6t

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street. 26

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

BLASIUS BROS.,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 20

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [4 1

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, January 26, 1870.

MOSES B. HORN, Bankrupt, formerly of the firm of HORN & HOLL, and not so described in the notices given, the Court ordered that his application for a discharge stand over until Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1870, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., so that all parties may appear and show cause why he should not be discharged.

Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge, and the seal of said Court.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.

1 31m3t

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of JAMES McMULLAN, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

DANIEL McMULLAN, No. 1734 North FRONT Street.
JAMES McMULLAN, No. 340 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

Or to GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq., their Attorney, Southeast corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, Jan 15, 1870. 1 17m6t*

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 18 3m

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
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New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,

OILS

3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ¼ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL, No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N.B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, at 10 A.M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	20
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85

TO PARIS,

(including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27 No. 230 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship PROMETHEUS, Captain GRAY, will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, February 17, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO.,* 2 8 Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., 14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, 1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $60.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 1 4 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, 1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. KILDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & CO., 2 5 No. 132 South Wharves.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Unprecedented success and triumphant return Philadelphia of the celebrated PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., } Proprietors and Directors.
H. DE VIVO, Business Manager. H. JACKSON, Stage Manager.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 14, Gounod's Grand Opera FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.

Miss ROSE HERSEE in her charming role of MARGUERITE, with Messrs. CASTLE, LAURANCE, CAMPBELL, HOWARD, Mrs. BOUDINOT, and Mrs. SEGUIN. Conductor, Mr. A. REIFF.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 15, (first time in English), DER FREISCHUTZ.

Mme PAREPA-ROSA, Miss HERSEE, CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, and others.

WEDNESDAY will be presented the great musical event of the season, THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

THURSDAY, BENEFIT OF WILLIAM CASTLE, only time IL TROVATORE.

Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50c. extra. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.

Seats secured for any night at the Academy, and at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

LAST DAYS OF THE

"Nine Muses."

The above exhibition will SOON BE CLOSED to the public. Open daily from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

Admission.....25

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1870.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1876.

GREAT BRITAIN is completing arrangements for a series of annual and international exhibitions of "specimens of works of fine art and industry," which are to hold at London. They are to commence on the 1st of May and close on the 30th of September of each year, beginning in 1871. The President, in response to an official request from the British authorities, has appointed Mr. Beckwith, who was prominently identified with the American department of the International Exposition held a few years ago in Paris, to act as the Commissioner of the United States for the London Exhibitions. Meanwhile St. Louis and Washington are both devising plans for international industrial expositions, to be held within their municipal limits. But if proper efforts are made, the first great American International Exposition which will be indeed worthy of the name, and far transcend in extent and importance all former displays on this continent, will be held in this city in 1876. In this progressive and inventive age there will be a special propriety in summoning the nations of the earth to exhibit and recount their industrial triumphs, and to cultivate peace and good-will in the city where, a hundred years before, the grandest of modern ideas were embodied and the greatest of nations created. The Franklin Institute has already taken the initial steps in this enterprise, and it deserves the hearty co-operation of the municipal, State, and national authorities, as well as that of all patriotic citizens. A comprehensive and gigantic plan of operations should be adopted at an early period, the interest of the whole American people should be awakened in the project, and the hearty co-operation of every friendly Government should be so fully enlisted that not only every State in the Union, and every nation of North and South America, but all the civilized countries of the world would be well represented. For such a demonstration, no more convenient and appropriate place than Philadelphia could be selected, and when to her many local advantages the associations connected with the centennial are superadded, it would be easy to attract here in 1876 a much larger number of visitors and a greater array and variety of articles for exhibition than could be assembled at any other time and place on this side of the Atlantic. The best and only hope of vieing with the imposing French and English Expositions is presented by this attractive project, and we trust that from this time henceforth this end will be kept steadily in view by all who are able to contribute towards its attainment.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

THERE appeared in the New York *Herald* of February 4 a communication, signed A. Baum, chief engineer, calling attention to the fact that an organization styling itself the Darien Canal Company was about being formed in that city for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and that a prospectus then in press would be issued in a few days, giving the facts and conclusions in regard to the project. This, in connection with the departure of the expedition recently despatched from Washington under the command of Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, consisting of the flagship Nipsic and the store ship Guard, admirably equipped and provisioned, seems to indicate the awakening interest among commercial men of the immense value this transoceanic highway may be to the United States. The successful accomplishment of the Suez Canal also causes the project of our Isthmian Canal to find favor in the French capital, as evidenced by the formation of a company there, and the departure of General Heine last week to superintend a survey of the isthmus.

Mr. Baum says "that the explorations of various routes, and the reports that have from time to time been given to the world of the lines best adapted to a canal connection between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, have given sufficient data to safely assume that the present survey will determine upon what is known as the Dr. Cullen route, as the most practicable and least expensive line by which interoceanic communication can be effected." This route, known as the "Caledonia Harbor and Gulf of San Miguel line," was discovered in 1849 by Dr. Edward Cullen, who, in spite of most formidable and appalling difficulty, made a more particular examination of it in each of the three following years. He assumes the length of this line to be 42 English miles, from which at least 3 may be deducted for the windings of the Sucubti river, which would be cut across. It runs for 21½ miles along the bed of that river, the lower 12 of which are pretty direct and would admit of being changed into a canal by means of dams and embankments for a moderate outlay, leaving twenty-seven miles for the length of actual canal required. This distance would be easily traversed in twenty-hour hours, and the probable expense would not exceed forty millions of dollars, while the cost of a canal by the Lake Nicaragua route, it is estimated, would be one hundred millions of dollars, about the cost of the Suez Canal. Lieutenant Strain's estimate for a canal from Aspinwall to Panama was eighty millions of dollars. Now that the Suez Canal has become *un fait accompli*, it may be safely assumed, from the growing interest that is evidenced in this matter, that the glowing dreams of those bold mariners who "westward sailed for rich Cathay" are about to be realized, and it is to be hoped soon, before the fruition of M. de Lesseps' bold enterprise to enrich France at the expense of England and the United States.

THE SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania this morning sustained the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the contested election cases, seating all the Republican candidates with the exception of General Tyndale. This decision renders ineffective the frauds of the Democracy, by which it was hoped to obtain the control of the city government, and it will of course occasion a howl of rage and defiance from the "unterrified." The only thing we have to regret in this matter is that Mr. Sheppard was not retained in the office of District Attorney, where he proved himself to be emphatically the right man in the right place, and we could well have spared Mr. Fox instead of him. There is very little doubt that General Tyndale was really elected Mayor, but it was of course impossible to bring absolute proof of all the frauds that were perpetrated, and we will consequently be obliged to submit to Mayor Fox and his police for a season longer. Judges Thompson and Sharswood, of course, took the Democratic view of of the case, and dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court, but it is a gratification to know that their dissent will not avail to prevent justice from being done. The thanks of the Republican party are due to William B. Mann, Esq., for the energy which he has displayed in conducting this case from the beginning.

THE LEADING OFFICERS of the uniformed militia of this city have issued a circular remonstrating against the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, which reduced the militia tax to fifty cents. They propose that the tax shall be fixed at $1 if paid by the 1st of July, and that it should be equally borne by all our tax-payers, persons over forty-five years of age not being exempt. Their argument in favor of the tax is based mainly on "the importance of a military force in every large city, if not in each county, sufficiently powerful to sustain the officers of the law in their execution of all their precepts in every emergency." And if the uniformed militia are to be considered in the light of an adjunct to the police, and to be supported on that ground, we know of no good reason why they should not be sustained by revenues raised in substantially the same manner as the funds which are now appropriated to the payment of police expenses. The existing arrangements for collecting a poll-tax, however, are miserably defective, as tens of thousands of voters now deposit their ballots annually without paying a cent of taxation. This defect should be remedied, and it would not be a bad plan to levy a tax of one dollar from every voter and to apply the sums realized from this source exclusively to the use of the military organizations.

GENERAL BUTLER has again got the best of his abusers. In the course of the debate in the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Dawes again took the liberty of comparing the demolition of "Shoo Fly" Cox to Saul of Tarsus; whereupon General Butler proposed that the assertion of his having once voted for Jeff. Davis and the other standing accusations against him be kept standing in type also, for daily insertion in the *Congressional Globe*, at a great saving in the cost of composition. He said that he had been likened to Saul of Tarsus once a day on an average, and supposed that the only reason his accusers avoided a comparison with Judas Iscariot was the fact that Judas was the oldest of the disciples. Another outburst of merriment on the part of our lawmakers, who have such a generous relish for first-class minstrel humor, followed this apt rejoinder, and demonstrated how slim are the chances of suppressing Butler by insinuations about Jeff. Davis, Dutch Gap, Saint Paul, or any other weak point in his past record. The best thing that Cox and Dawes can do with Butler is to let him alone.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY and the rest of the woman suffragists have achieved a triumph where they probably least expected it. On Saturday, Acting Governor Mann, of Utah, signed a bill which had passed both branches of the Territorial Legislature conferring the right of suffrage upon the women of Mormondom. As every orthodox male follower of Brigham has divided his conjugal affections among a half-dozen women, more or less, and the women are therefore presumably much more numerous than the men, the latter will find themselves outvoted at the polls, and in a deplorable state of subjection generally. The first result of this state of affairs will doubtless be the election of a female legislature in the Territory, the overthrow of polygamy, and the establishment of polyandry in its place. We would advise Susan and the other old ladies who are running the *Revolution* and woman suffrage to emigrate to Utah without delay. In a community in which a plurality of husbands is about to become the fashion, there would be a ray of hope even for Miss Anthony.

THE SPECULATIVE GENIUS of our State legislators, and their desire to reap personal profits by the creation of monopolies or the grant of exclusive privileges, have been displayed in so many ways that we are only astonished that they respect any of the remaining rights of private citizens. Since they have commenced the monopoly business, why do they not put up for sale bills for the grant of an exclusive right for selling dry goods, or making shoes, or keeping a hotel, or publishing newspapers, or of following any one of a hundred avocations? It is evidently not principle that restrains their greed, and if they are determined to oppress and plunder their constituents, they would exhibit more manliness by completing their task in an open and direct manner than by resorting to miserable subterfuges.

A FORMIDABLE FREE-TRADE ARGUMENT.

THE passage by the British Parliament of the obnoxious Stamp Act, and the spasmodic attempts at its enforcement, aroused an amount of popular indignation which should have taught England that she could not maintain her hold upon her American colonies without tempering her rule with the full measure of simple justice. Among the immediate results of this iniquitous measure was a very general resolution on the part of the colonists to desist from the purchase of any fabrics of British manufacture, and the substitution in their place of material for clothing of home and homely make. On the 18th of March, 1766, scarcely a year after its passage, the Stamp Act was repealed, but the repeal was coupled with the declaration by Parliament of its right to tax America at its discretion. This qualification, however, the colonists were disposed to overlook for the time, in their sincere gratification at the abandonment of an attempt to put the asserted right in practice. When the news of the repeal reached this city, about two months after it had received the sanction of Parliament, it created a sensation scarcely inferior to that caused by the intelligence of the passage of the act a year before. Business of all sorts was abandoned, and the day given up to universal rejoicing. On the following day, the spirits of the good people of Philadelphia were even more jubilant, and their exuberance could find fitting expression only in a grand dinner at the State House, presided over by the Mayor, and the company including as invited guests all the high British officials within reach of an invitation. The list of toasts drunk on the occasion, which, with other interesting details, we find in the last instalment of Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," now in course of publication in the *Sunday Dispatch*, shows how earnest were the people of this city at least in manifesting their gratitude for the repeal of the obnoxious law, and their devotion to the mother country which an utterly unjust policy alone could crush out. It included the King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family *en masse*, both Houses of Parliament, the "present worthy ministry," the "glorious and immortal Mr. Pitt," the army and navy, the wish that "the illustrious House of Hanover" might "preside over the United British Empire to the end of time," and further that the interests of Great Britain and her colonies might be always inseparable; with a sprinkling of such sentiments as "the Virginia Assembly," "the other Assemblies on the continent actuated by the like zeal for the liberties of their country," and "the liberty of the press in America," by way of warning to the English rulers and people that a return to the Stamp Act policy would be the signal for a recantation of all the devotion and gratitude manifested in the other part of the programme. But the most significant event of the occasion was the adoption by the company assembled at the banquet, some three hundred in number, of the following resolution:—

"That, to demonstrate our affection to Great Britain, and our gratitude for the repeal of the Stamp Act, each of us will, on the 4th of June next, being the birthday of our most gracious sovereign George III, dress ourselves in a new suit of the manufactures of England, and give what homespun we have to the poor."

Thus, for the sake of emphasis, the representative people of Philadelphia on this occasion formally abandoned the position which they had taken against the encouragement of British manufactures as a means of retaliation for the tyrannical exercise of power by the mother country. It had been perceived by the colonists at the very outset that the building up of their home industries would not only enable them to get along without dependence upon foreign manufactures, but would at the same time strike a serious blow at the prosperity of the country whose rulers had become infatuated with the notion that an American had no rights which an Englishman was bound to respect. "Homespun" was in truth the first phase in which the demand for independence shaped itself, and the abandonment of "homespun" was the token of a reconciliation based upon a return to justice on the part of England, so complete that it could be manifested only by the acknowledgment of entire dependence upon England for nearly all the necessaries of life, as well as for the benefits of stable government and protection.

At the present day, England manufactures ten times as many goods and wares of different kinds as she consumes or can afford to consume. The immense surplus she offers to the outside world, and if the markets of the outside world were all closed to her, starvation or emigration would be the only alternatives presented to nine-tenths of her operatives. But the question presented by the free-trade issue is just this:—Shall the American people be content to clothe themselves in English fabrics, and to build their railways of English iron, to the utter ruin of all their home manufactures, simply to enable the English manufacturer to grow rich from the labor of underpaid and underfed millions? The opponents of protection had better take refuge at once in the argument of affection and gratitude, and fall back upon something like the following:—

"*Resolved*, That to demonstrate our affection to Great Britain and our gratitude for the gift of our language, literature, customs, and laws; for the recognition of our independence, after we had conquered it by an appeal to the sword; for the abandonment of obnoxious rights, to prevent the enforcement of which we again appealed to the sword; and especially for the permission to suppress a treasonable conspiracy against the government of our choice, without being compelled to encounter British regiments upon land, as well as British vessels upon the ocean, each of us will, on the 4th day of July next, being the anniversary of the day on which our former most gracious sovereign George III compassionately forced us to repudiate his authority, dress ourselves in a new suit of the manufactures of England and give what homespun we have to the poor, and thereafter depend solely on iron of English manufacture for the extension of our railway system, leaving our own inexhaustible mineral stores to a generation which may be deprived of the benefits of English labor and skill.

"*Resolved*, That to still more emphatically demonstrate our affection to Great Britain, and our gratitude for all the things above enumerated, each of us will not only depend exclusively hereafter upon the manufactures of England, but will likewise crush out our own home industries of every class, and in this effective manner compel all who are of a different mind to follow our generous and grateful example."

This is about the most formidable free-trade argument that we can devise, and it remains comparatively unshaken when all the sophistries and subterfuges of the enemies of protection are completely shattered by their own inherent weakness.

THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Saturday adopted, with a few dissenting votes only, a resolution declaring the inexpediency of electing to office any person who is disqualified by the terms of the fourteenth amendment. We may, perhaps, be at liberty to find fault with the introduction of the word inexpediency into this resolution, as we would certainly prefer to have witnessed such action based upon a sentiment which did not insinuate that it was compulsory and not voluntary; but we can certainly afford to congratulate Virginia upon the fact that every day she gives additional evidence of a thorough appreciation of the requirements of the situation, and of a determination to comply with these requirements in the freest and fullest manner and in the utmost good faith. A lively sense of expediency, as the world goes, is almost as good as downright wisdom.

A CONGRESSIONAL BOUQUET costs the people precisely $4·50. Such, at least, is the result of the calculation made by Mr. Axtell, of California, whose limitation to two nosegays a month caused him to look into the matter and figure up the expense. As the House has voted to abolish the franking privilege, it of course held on to the Botanical Garden, which is one of the smaller sins of Congress, and should not be touched until the larger iniquities have received the attention they merit. But it is to be hoped that the day of the nosegays will come in good time. Congress is advancing, and the friends of reform should not be discouraged because members hold fast to their semi-monthly bouquets from the Botanical Garden. Moreover, a taste for flowers has always been regarded as ennobling, and Congressmen will bear an indefinite infliction of the process.

THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA has proved recreant to the principles of his party. The Legislature, whose Democracy is of a less uncertain type than the Governor's, having passed a resolution awarding damages to the publishers of a secession paper which was destroyed during the war by a mob of loyal citizens and soldiers, Governor Haight has interposed his veto and declared that this is not the most effective way of making treason odious. During the late Andy Johnson's reign, the veto business fell into considerable disrepute, but Governor Haight and Governor Geary have accomplished considerable towards restoring it to a respectable standing.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE was disposed of by the Supreme Court this morning, and, as was to have been expected, adversely to the interests of the alleged murderer of Miss Steinnecke. It would seem, therefore, that the Governor is the only person who can interpose to rescue Dr. Schoeppe from the halter; and from the position hitherto taken by that official, and especially his recent veto of the bill passed by the State Legislature affecting appeals in capital cases, the doom of the unfortunate man would appear to be decreed at last.

—A member of the Alabama House of Representatives, whose seat is contested, on the 1st inst. sent the Speaker a letter in which he said:—"To-morrow I am to be married, and on Saturday I take the boat for Mobile, thence to Montgomery. I think it but fair, under the unusual circumstances, that I should be given time to appear before that body to make my defense. Any indecent haste on the part of the Legislature would not be creditable."

—Three men visited the Potter's Field in Chicago a few nights ago and quietly eat their lunch while resurrecting a body. They were discovered as they were departing, one of them bearing the "dead subject" in a bag on his shoulder, and were pursued by six men, but they turned upon their pursuers, fired upon them, wounding two, and then dropped their prize, ran, and escaped.

—The Rhode Island House on Tuesday defeated by five majority a bill to authorize the intermarriage of whites and negroes. It had passed the Senate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FINEST GENTS' READY-MADE FURNISHING CLOTHING. GOODS.

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NOS. 818 AND 820

CHESNUT

ST.

YOUTHS' FASHIONABLE AND BOYS' MERCHANT CLOTHING. TAILORING.

☞ OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1870. NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—This office will be open on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, for the receipt of City and State Taxes for the year 1870. JOHN M. MELLOY, 2 11 5t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ LECTURE BY MAJOR A. R. CALHOUN, on "SUBTERRANEAN WONDERS," at the hall of Fred Taylor, Post No. 19, G. A. R., No 905 ARCH Street, on MONDAY EVENING, February 14, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. 2 10 4t

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. or TWELVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, clear of United States and State taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. 2 8 6t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices. EVANS' BAZAAR, No. 22 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. C. G. EVANS. 1 26 1m*o

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ APPEAL FOR THE POOR. UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. There has not been more suffering among the better classes of the poor than at present since 1857. A visitor was called to a family living in a good house on Sixth street who had not tasted food for forty-eight hours. The children had gone to Sunday School without any breakfast. A manager received a note, written in a beautiful female hand, appealing for aid to keep her family of little children from starving and freezing. The call was obeyed, but in the meantime the husband and father of the family had attempted suicide, in despair at seeing his family suffering, without the means to relieve them. A family of *four little children* were found in a fearful state of suffering. Their mother lay dead on an old carpet on the floor, and the father was raving with delirium tremens over the body. A young woman of refined appearance, pale and emaciated with consumption, was discovered by a citizen in an attic on Willow street, apparently dying, without fire, food, or attendance. If the good men and women of Philadelphia, who are living in comfort, to say nothing of luxury, many of them troubled most to know how to invest their surpluses at this time, could but see face to face the misery which is lurking within ten minutes' walk of their dwellings, they would pour out of their treasure to relieve the sufferings; or if they could but *realize* but half the distress, they would rush into the lanes and alleys to assist. There are one hundred and twenty visitors of the *Union Benevolent Association*, and all the money they have to distribute is five dollars per month for each visitor, in all of this great city. The association is so complete in its ramifications that it can relieve the wants of all the poor, if the public would but constitute it almoner. It gets less than $20,000 per annum, and a distinguished philanthropist, not of its Board, but who knows its thoroughness, says it should get $100,000. The demands have been so great upon it the present season, and the collections so meagre, that it has run behind, and *five thousand dollars is needed immediately to meet its pressing wants*. An appeal is made to the public, with all the earnestness which language can express, to make up this sum without delay. Thirty subscriptions of one hundred dollars, with the smaller contributions which should be added, will meet the requirement. The Treasurer is E. R. WOOD, Esq., No. 404 CHESNUT Street, and the Agent, Dr. McCALLMONT, will also receive subscriptions at the Office, No. 116 S. SEVENTH Street. SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President. JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. 2 9 wfm3t

☞ HORACE GREELEY AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, Subject—"THE WOMAN QUESTION." Sale of tickets at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, will begin on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Admission and Stage Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 2 11 12 14 17 19 21

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE. Professor McILVAINE'S second lecture will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 2 14 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 303 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1870. The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant. 2 10 6t R. G. GILES, Treasurer.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 1m

☞ THE LATEST THING OUT.—A downeast editor has been presented with a WHEEL that came off a dog's tail when it was a WAGGIN. The man who sent it has retired from business to live on the interest of his debts. We have doubts about this, but none whatever in relation to the superiority of the Coal sold by Mr. J. G. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. At this popular Coal Depot you can get the celebrated Harleigh and Honeybrook Lehigh in all their purity. A trial will convince the most skeptical. 1 5wsm6w

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RIGHT Place to buy Clothes!
RICHEST Styles of Clothes!
RAIMENT of irreproachable cut!
RAREST quality of materials!
REDUCTION in price to suit everybody!
REGULATED according to your taste and purse!
RESPONSIBLE for the correct fit of all our Clothes!
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RAPIDLY disposing of all our raiment!
RATES for raiment, lower and lower!
RUINOUS fall in prices of all goods!
RETURNING to specie basis!

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GREAT BROWN HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

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BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

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No. 628 MARKET STREET,

2 9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

VALENTINES.

PROCLAMATION!

U. S. HEADQUARTERS OF HYMEN, No. 316 CHESNUT STREET.

Whereas, This being St. Valentine's Holiday, I hereby command
ALL WHO HAVE EVER LOVED,
ALL WHO HAVE NEVER LOVED,
ALL WHO WOULD BE BELOVED,
ALL WHO HAVE NEVER LAUGHED,
ALL WHO WOULD EVER LAUGH,
To call at the Headquarters, next door to
Of R. MAGEE, on CHESNUT Street;
And purchase there at Love's High Court,
VALENTINES of every sort.
VALENTINES all Hearts to Move,
VALENTINES on Happy Love;
VALENTINES of Every Hue,
VALENTINES all Fresh and New.
VALENTINES for Friends who Roam,
VALENTINES for Friends at Home.
VALENTINES with Pictures Rare,
To please the Men and Charm the Fair.
VALENTINES on Fashion, Queer,
VALENTINES all Hearts to Cheer;
VALENTINES of each Device,
VALENTINES of every Price;
All of which, quick call and see
At the famed Store of R. MAGEE,
At 316 CHESNUT Street.
THE OLD ST. VALENTINE RETREAT.
(Signed) CUPID.
VALENTINES AT ALL PRICES.
VALENTINES DIRECTED.
VALENTINES DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE,
At MAGEE'S
No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH Family Sewing Machine.

OVER 25,000 NOW IN USE.

EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.

Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.

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Whole amount of capital stock subscribed, for which the stockholders are personally liable. Gold.....$6,972,000·00
Amount of stock actually paid in cash, gold.....$3,021,200·00
Cash market value of each share, $2,033·50 for every $290·00 of paid stock.
Company Incorporated 1803.

ASSETS.

Real Estate, Mortgages, Bonds, Consols, Debentures, etc. etc. Total..... 5,757,672·71

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses in process of adjustment, Dividends due Stockholders, amounts required to insure outstanding risks, Government duties, etc. etc.....$1,056,471·59

United States Branch.

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand..... $4,818·26
Amount of cash in bank..... 15,000·00
Unpaid premiums..... 30,861·21
Amount of cash in agents' hands in course of transmission..... 50,170·15
United States and other bonds..... 481,625·50
Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans..... 56,500·00
Office furniture, etc..... 5,000·00
Total..... $647,975·21

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses in process of adjustment..... $33,499·34
Amounts of all other existing claims against the Company, contested or otherwise..... 18,651·28
$102,151·12

INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

Amount of cash premiums received..... $632,676·13
Amount of cash from interest..... 5,599·20
Income from other sources..... 41,056·21
$679,331·66

PREVOST & HERRING, AGENTS, No. 107 South THIRD Street.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1870. 2 4 fmw6t

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870. INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 15,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, 2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 955 North BROAD St. Books are now open for the reception of new students for the Spring Quarter. Early application will secure choice of hours. 2 11 1m

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO. Term beginning March 1. Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870. 1 22 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES HAVE ARRIVED. 11 10rp

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries, 11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

THE ST. LOUIS GHOST.

The Bubble Exploded—The Horrible Mystery Nothing but a Petty Trick—Arrest of the Ghost Seer.

The Missouri *Democrat*, of the 12th inst., says:—Much has been said and commented upon in reference to the numerous stories that have been afloat during the past week, in regard to the haunted house on the corner of Sixteenth and Morgan streets. Now for the *modus operandi* by which the spirits performed their nightly prodigies. Some time ago, when the house was first vacated, and the interior left in good order, a gang of loafers who adopt vacant houses as their abode made this particular dwelling a rendezvous. Their first achievement was to steal all the fire grates; then the lead pipe leading from the sink to the kitchen out into the yard was broken off and went the way of all stolen lead pipe—to a junk shop. In one of the rooms a grate was left for the purpose of keeping a fire to cook the bacon on which the spirits fed; and from the quantity of rinds, bread-crust scraps, etc. on the floor, the ghosts must have been not of the lean and hungry kind. The two buildings adjoining are occupied as a medical institute, some of the occupants of which hearing the heavy tramps of feet over the bare floor, fed the flames of wonder by reporting to inquirers that they heard unnatural noises at midnight. This, of course, was spread, and manufactured into weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, imagination helping the greedy believers to sundry other noises which neither they nor any one else ever heard. Finally, the parties who made the house their nightly abode learned that a tenant would soon occupy the premises. Not wishing to be ousted, they hit upon a plan to give the coming tenant a scare which would leave them in full control. They obtained a piece of bell-wire, which they laid along the under surface of the kitchen floor. To one end was attached a large rubber elastic. The other end came out even with the back cellar window, which could easily be removed. On this end of the wire a loop was formed, to which could be attached a stout cord leading into the small private alley. The rubber band was fastened over a wooden cleet nailed to the lower surface of the floor, so that when it was allowed to spring back it could do so without any danger of its becoming loosened. Fastened to this elastic by a piece of strong twine was a small iron nut, and this it was that did the rapping attributed to the spirits. When the party who rented the house took possession, the spirits would make their appearance about midnight, fasten their cord to the wire, retreat to a safe distance in the rear, draw the wire, and let it spring back with great force. The iron nut would strike against the floor, making a noise loud enough to have awakened the seven sleepers. Two or three nights were sufficient for the new tenant, and a hasty exit was made. Of course the story went with the disturbed occupant, and soon grew to a full-blown marvel. No one would rent a house so disgraced by keeping its occupants awake, and thus the bacon eaters and bread crust grinders were left in full enjoyment. After a while, when the trouble had about subsided, the young lady in question took the matter up; called for the keys at the agent's; left a dollar for security; placed her bed, stove and chairs in the building; and in the course of a few hours, with the assistance probably of a shrewder head than her own, manufactured the sensational story which has been going the rounds of the papers, and which hundreds of people have been ready to believe. We hope this will now end the so-called ghost story.

The girl Jennie, it seems, has for some time been watched by the police. We regret to say that her reputation in police circles is not as good as it ought to be. Policemen say she is a "dead beat"—that she is in the habit of going about, principally among colored people, and pretending to be a clairvoyant, or something of the sort—holding communion with departed spirits, and charging fees for so doing. Yesterday she was arrested in the Third district, and will be tried on a charge of false pretenses, provided the witnesses appear. She tells conflicting stories about herself—sometimes saying that she is a teacher, and sometimes that she paints for a living. She has been living for several days with her mother, in a small house on Green street, near the corner of Fourth, with a family of colored people. It is believed that she will hereafter be troubled by something more substantial than ghosts.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Parepa-Rosa troupe will appear this evening in *Faust*, with Miss Rose Hersee as "Marguerite."

To-morrow *Der Freischutz* will be given for the first time in English, and on Wednesday the *Marriage of Figaro* will be repeated.

On Thursday Mr. W. Castle will have a benefit, when *Il Trovatore* will be performed, Mr. Castle appearing as "Manrico."

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Streets of New York* will be performed this evening, with Mr. Frank Mayo in the part of "Badger." The "smallest comedian in the world," General Grant, Jr., will personate "Bob the Bootblack," and Mr. Rollin Howard will appear as the "Broadway Belle." The hose carriage of the Schuylkill Hose Company will be used in the fire scene, which will of itself be sufficient to fill the house from pit to dome.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams will appear this evening as "Enoch Arden" in Madame de Marguerite's dramatization of Tennyson's poem.

A new comedietta entitled *April Showers*, written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Walcot by Walter E. McCann, of Baltimore, will shortly be produced at the Walnut.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Little Em'ly* will be revived this evening.

On Friday evening Mr. A. E. Brady will have a complimentary benefit at this theatre, when he will appear in the character of "Major Wellington de Boots." This gentleman is said to have very unusual abilities as a comedian, especially in such parts as the one chosen for his *debut*. As he purposes to adopt the stage for a profession, the performance of Friday will be one of much interest. Good low comedians are almost as rare as good high tragedians, and the stage is deficient in first-class farce actors more than any other class of performers. Mr. John S. Clarke has never had a successor on the Philadelphia stage since he took to starring, and if Mr. Brady can fill his place with even an approximation to success, he will be certain of an enthusiastic welcome and a brilliant success.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. Hughey Dougherty, the favorite comedian, will commence an engagement this evening. A first-rate bill of novelties will be presented.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE *The Wonders of Electricity, The Coopers, Miss Kellogg's Ballads, The Live Indian*, and other laughable burlesques will be performed this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE PILGRIM.—This exhibition of paintings, illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," will open at Concert Hall on Thursday evening. These paintings are the works of artists of eminence, such as Leutze, Nehlig, Carmelnickle, Chappel, Sommer, William Hart, and others, and we are assured that they are very far superior to ordinary panoramic performances. The pictures will be described in a lecture by Professor Bain, and the entertainment will be enlivened by appropriate songs.

A SECOND CONCERT in aid of the German Hospital will be given on Thursday evening next, under the direction of Frederick Tiedemann. The following performers have volunteered their services:—Mrs. J. Remington Fairlamb, Mr. Max Tiedemann, Mr. Emil Gastel, Mr. Joseph Jacob, Mr. Fred. Tiedemann, Mr. J. P. Hummelsback, Mr. L. Brachet, Mr. J. Remington Fairlamb, and the Harmonic Singing Society, under the direction of Mr. W. Kunzel. Mr. Edmund Wolsieffer will officiate as conductor. A fine performance may be expected, and as the object is a most deserving one, we hope that a crowded audience will be in attendance.

—Charlotte, N. C., lights its streets on Sunday nights only.

—Wisconsin sends us another dog story. The owner of the dog got drunk and lay down on the railroad track to sleep, with none but the dog to keep him company. The whistle of an approaching train shrieked in the startled ear of night; the faithful dog tugged at his master's clothes and tore them in his efforts to awaken him. His efforts proved in vain, and the dog took the man by his shoulders and fairly dragged him from the track just as the train came along. The man was saved, but the poor faithful dog was struck by the cowcatcher and killed. His grateful owner, when he awoke from his stupor, gathered up the pieces and reverently buried them.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL,
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IMPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

Great Excitement—the Ring Indignant.

Governor Geary having vetoed the Metropolitan Police bill, rumor says efforts are being made to impeach him—the prices for fine Fashionable Clothing at CHARLES STOKES', Continental Hotel, are the same as before the war.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MESSRS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S New Grand and Square Pianos have no equal, it is said, either in this country or in Europe. Their warerooms are at No. 927 Chesnut street.

VALENTINES.—The ever popular MAGEE, No. 816 Chesnut street, has issued his annual St. Valentine Proclamation to all who ever have, or ever will love. See advertisement on fourth page.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

CLOTHING FOR PHILADELPHIANS.
CLOTHING FOR CAMDENITES.
CLOTHING FOR MANAYUNKERS.
CLOTHING FOR GERMANTOWNERS.
CLOTHING FOR LANCASTERIANS.
CLOTHING FOR HARRISBURGERS.
CLOTHING FOR JERSEYMEN.
CLOTHING FOR PENNSYLVANIANS.
CLOTHING FOR DELAWARIANS.
CLOTHING FOR STRANGERS.
CLOTHING FOR FRIENDS.
CLOTHING FOR EVERYBODY.
CLOTHING FOR FULL-GROWN MEN.
CLOTHING FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
CLOTHING FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE.
CLOTHING FOR LESS MONEY THAN ELSEWHERE.
CLOTHING, FOR STYLE UNSURPASSED.
CLOTHING, FOR CHEAPNESS UNEQUALLED.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—HARLAN.—On the 28th of December, 1869, by his Honor Daniel M. FOX, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, Mr. JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, of Chester county, Pa., to Miss LAURA A. HARLAN, of Harford county, Maryland.

SLIMM—RODGERS.—On December 20, 1869, by the Hon. Daniel M. FOX, Mayor, Mr. CHARLES S. SLIMM to Miss HANNAH W. RODGERS, both of Burlington county, N. J.

DIED.

BUCKWALTER.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 12th instant, DAVID BUCKWALTER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 634 N. Seventh street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

ELLIOTT.—On the 11th instant, GEORGE ELLIOTT, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Richmond Lodge, No. 220, A. Y. M.; Shackamaxon Lodge, No. 343, I. O. of O. F.; Anthracite Lodge, No. 22, K. of P.; also the members of the School Board, Eighteenth Section, and employes of the P. and R. R. R. Co., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Huntingdon and Salmon streets, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

HILLS.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, JAMES B. HILLS, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and the Blessed Virgin Sodality of St. Patrick's; also the Rittenhouse Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Michael Hill, No. 2005 Lombard street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On the 14th instant, CHARLES TAYLOR, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 211 Jacoby street, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WEAVER.—On the 13th instant, JOHN M. WEAVER, in the 23d year of his age, son of John P. and Catharine S. Weaver.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1222 Haines street (first below Girard avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets), on Wednesday next at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WESTCOTT.—On Sunday, the 13th instant, CAROLINE C., wife of Gideon G. Westcott, in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, No. 428 S. Fortieth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
F. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15mrp

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK BAREGE HERNANIS.

JUST OPENED,

OUR SPRING STOCK OF ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES OF

Black Barege Hernanis.

BESSON & SON,

Mourning Dry Goods House,

No. 918 CHESNUT Street,

2 12 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PLAID SUMMER SILKS

AT 87½ CENTS.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Have just opened a Job Lot of

PLAID SUMMER SILKS at 87 Cents.

Several lots of FANCY SILKS, bought at a great loss to the importers, $1, $1·10, $1·25.

Fine Black Gros Grain Silks

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Black Gros Grain Silks

AT LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.

Black Gros Grains, at $1 37½, $1·50, $1 62½.
Black Gros Grains, at $1·75, $1·87, $2.
Black French Gros Grains, $2, $2·25, $2·50.
Black French Gros Grains, $2 75, $3, $3 25.
Black French Gros Grains, $3·50, $3·75, $4.
Black French Gros Grains, $4·25, $4·50, $4 75.
Black French Gros Grains, $5, $5·50, $6.
Black French Gros Grains, $6 50, 27.

AMERICAN POPLIN ALPACAS, ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES, at 56¼ CENTS.

These goods are the handsomest of the kind ever made in this country, and cannot be matched either in weight, color, or quality by any foreign Poplin costing less than 87½ cents.

CHENE STRIPED ENGLISH GINGHAMS AT 12½c., WORTH 25c.

150 PCS. SIMPSON'S SPRING CHINTZES.

HANDSOMEST DESIGNS IN THE MARKET AT 12½c. 2 12 2t

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES DOWN

8 21 mwf TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.

STORE NOW OPEN.

Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. 2 12tf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14 5

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

WATCHES.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English

WATCHES

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

Special Agents in Philadelphia for

AMERICAN WATCHES,

Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

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ALL THE NEW BOOKS
For sale at Wholesale Prices by
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 2mwf5rp

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 23 2m5p

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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FOR SALE.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1820, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with every modern convenience and improvements. Lot 22 feet front by 160 feet to Cuthbert street.

If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to

HENRY HUDDY,

1 5 tf No. 145 North SECOND Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Has buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,

12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. Estate of JACOB RIDGWAY, deceased.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

On Tuesday, March 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property:—

No. 1. FOUR TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1134, 1136, 1138, and 1140 Otis street, and four two-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1135, 1137, 1139, and 1141 Hewston street, Eighteenth ward. All those 8 two-story brick messuages and the lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on Otis street (formerly Wood street), the lot containing in front on Otis street about 55 feet 6½ inches, and extending in depth along Girard avenue about 131 feet 10 inches to Hewston street, on which it has a front of about 55 feet 4 inches. Four houses front on Otis street, and four in the rear of Hewston street.

No. 2. TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1130 and 1132 Otis street, and two two-story brick Dwellings, 1131 and 1133 Hewston street. All those 4 two-story brick dwellings, and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on Otis street; the lot containing in front on Otis street about 26 feet 2⅝ inches, and in depth 131 feet 10 inches to Hewston street. Two houses front on Otis street and two on Hewston street.

No. 3. TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 Otis street, and two two-story brick Dwellings, 1127 and 1129 Hewston street. All those four two-story brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on Otis street; the lot containing in front on Otis street about 26 feet 2⅝ inches, and in depth 131 feet 10 inches to Hewston street. Two houses front on Otis street and two on Hewston street.

No. 4. TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1122 and 1124 Otis street, and two two-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1123 and 1125 Hewston street. All those four two-story brick messuages, and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on Otis street; the lot containing in front about 26 feet 6½ inches, and extending in depth 131 feet 10 inches to Hewston street. Two houses front on Otis street and two on Hewston street.

No. 5. FOUR TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1137, 1139, 1141 and 1143 Berks street, and four two-story brick Dwellings, 1134, 1136, 1138 and 1140 Hewston street. All those eight two-story brick dwellings, and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on Berks street, formerly Vienna street; the lot containing in front about 55 feet 9⅛ inches, and in depth along Girard avenue about 120 feet 2 inches to Hewston street, on which it has a front of about 55 feet 3 inches. Four houses front on Berks street and four on Hewston street.

No. 6. TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1133 and 1135 Berks street, and two two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1130 and 1132 Hewston street. All those four-story brick dwellings, and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on Berks street; the lot containing in front on Berks street about 26 feet 4 inches, and in depth about 120 feet 2 inches to Hewston street. Two houses front on Berks street and 2 on Hewston street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

A plan may be seen at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
2 14 26 3 5 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF Jacob Gardner, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Modern Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 903 Wood street, west of Ninth street. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, March 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Jacob H. Gardner, deceased, viz.:—All that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Wood street, 13 feet 11 inches west of Ninth street, Thirteenth ward; containing in front on Wood street 17 feet, and in depth 62 feet. Subject to the yearly ground rent of $46·75.

By the Court, JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
ANN GARDNER, Administratrix.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
2 14 26m 5 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE, AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, BY M. THOMAS & SONS, ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 15, 1870, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON ALL THAT VERY ELEGANT FOUR STORY BRICK (BROWNSTONE FRONT TO SECOND STORY) MESSUAGE, WITH THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS, CONTAINING ALL THE LATE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, AND LOT OF GROUND, SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROAD STREET, NORTH OF OXFORD STREET, NO. 1606, THE LOT CONTAINING IN FRONT ON BROAD STREET 25 FEET, AND EXTENDING IN DEPTH 200 FEET TO CARLISLE STREET, HAVING TWO FRONTS. THE HOUSE IS WELL BUILT AND IN EXCELLENT REPAIR.

ALSO, A TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE AND COACH-HOUSE, WITH COACHMAN'S ROOM IN THE REAR ON CARLISLE STREET, WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FIVE HORSES AND FOUR CARRIAGES, WITH ALL THE LATE EXTRA MODERN APPLIANCES. THE WHOLE PROPERTY HAS GOOD UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. WILL BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION ANY DAY PREVIOUS TO SALE. 2 12 2t*

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 17 rp6

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15tf[p2] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

CITY WARRANTS

1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26tf

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26tf

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American and Foreign

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DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 1

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from October 1

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

$16,000,000,

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

8 1tf PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST HOME INVESTMENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND,
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is sixty-two miles long, and forms the SHORTEST CONNECTING LINK in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean.

It passes through a rich country, *the local trade of which is more than enough to support it*, and as it has three important feeders at each end, its through trade will be heavy and remunerative.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and the Security
IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

A limited number of the Bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the
CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.
SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
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CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

A Family Circle Poem.

[The following beautiful home-circle poem is founded upon an incident where a rich neighbor offered to make a poor family comfortable, and provide for the child, if one of seven were given to him.]

"Which shall it be? Which shall it be?"
I looked at John—John looked at me,
(Dear, patient John, who loves me yet,
As well as though my locks were jet),
And when I found that I must speak,
My voice seemed strangely low and weak;
"Tell me again what Robert said!"
And then I listening bent my head:
"This is his letter:—

"I will give
A house and land while you shall live.
If, in return, from out your seven,
One child to me for aye is given."
I looked at John's old garments worn,
I thought of all that John had borne
Of poverty, and work, and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;
I thought of seven mouths to feed,
Of seven little children's need,
And then of this.

"Come, John," said I,
"We'll choose among them as they lie
Asleep;" so, walking hand in hand,
Dear John and I surveyed our band,—
First to the cradle lightly stepped,
Where Lilian the baby slept.
A glory 'gainst the pillow white;
Softly the father stooped to lay
His rough hand down in loving way,
When dream or whisper made her stir,
And huskily he said:—"Not her, not her."
We stooped beside the trundle-bed,
And one long ray of lamplight shed
Athwart the boyish faces there,
In sleep so pitiful and fair;
I saw on Jamie's rough, red cheek,
A tear undried. Ere John could speak,
"He's but a baby, too," said I,
And kissed him as we hurried by.
Pale, patient Robbie's angel face
Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace.
"No, for a thousand crowns, not him,"
He whispered, while our eyes were dim;
Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son,
Turbulent, reckless, idle one—
Could he be spared? "Nay, He who gave
Bid us befriend him to the grave;
Only a mother's heart can be
Patient enough for such as he.
And so," said John, "I would not dare
To send him from her bedside prayer."
Then stole we softly up above
And knelt by Mary, child of love,
"Perhaps for her 'twould better be,"
I said to John. Quite silently
He lifted up a curl that lay
Across her cheek in wilful way,
And shook his head, "Nay, love, not thee."
The while my heart beat audibly,
Only one more, our eldest lad,
Trusty and truthful, good and glad—
So like his father. "No, John, no—
I can not, will not, let him go."
And so we wrote, in courteous way,
We could not drive one child away;
And afterward toil lighter seemed,
Thinking of that of which we dreamed,
Happy in truth that not one face
We missed from its accustomed place;
Thankful to work for all the seven,
Trusting the rest to One in heaven!

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1869—The American and Foreign Systems Compared.

The report of Hon. Samuel S. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, has been just issued. It is a long and carefully prepared paper. We make from it the accompanying abstract:—

The receipts and expenditures for the year, and the condition of the balance in the treasury, standing to the credit of the patent fund at its close, are shown in the following statements:—

No. 1.—*Statement of the number of Patents applied for and granted.*

Number of applications for patents during the year 1869	19,271
Number of patents issued, including reissues and designs	13,986
Number of applications for extensions of patents	153
Number of patents extended	108
Number of caveats filed during the year	3,624
Number of patents expired during the year	2,083
Number of patents allowed but not issued for want of final fee	997
Of the patents granted there were to citizens of the United States	13,442
Subjects of Great Britain	294
Subjects of the French Empire	91
Subjects of other foreign Governments	159
	13,986

No. 2.—*Statement of money received during the year 1869.*

Amount received for applications, caveats, etc	$632,700 65
Amount received for copies and for recording assignments	60,445 16
Total	$693,145 81

No. 3.—*Statement of expenditures from the Patent Office fund for 1869.*

Cash paid for salaries and for miscellaneous and contingent expenses	$186,430 74

No. 4.—*Statement of the money on hand.*

Amount to the credit of the Patent Fund, January 1, 1869	$324,330 57
Excess of receipts over expenditures during the year 1869	206,715 07
Leaving a balance on the 1st of January, 1870, of	$531,045 64

No. 5—*Statement showing the business of the Office for thirty-three years, from 1837 to 1869, inclusive.*

Years.	Applications filed.	Caveats Filed.	Patents issued.	Cash received.	Cash expended.
1837	....	....	435	$29,239 08	$33,506 98
1838	....	....	520	42,123 54	37,462 10
1839	....	....	425	37,260 00	34,543 51
1840	765	228	473	33,056 51	39,020 07
1841	847	312	495	40,413 91	52,666 37
1842	761	302	517	36,505 63	31,241 48
1843	819	315	531	35,315 81	30,776 96
1844	1045	350	502	42,569 26	36,244 73
1845	1246	452	502	51,076 14	39,395 05
1846	1272	448	619	50,264 16	46,158 71
1847	1531	558	572	64,111 19	41,578 35
1848	1628	607	660	67,576 60	53,905 84
1849	1955	695	1070	80,752 78	71,746 44
1850	2194	692	936	86,927 95	89,100 95
1851	2258	760	869	95,738 61	98,916 93
1852	2639	996	1020	112,656 34	96,916 91
1853	2673	901	958	121,527 45	132,869 83
1854	3324	868	1902	163,789 84	186,146 32
1855	4435	906	2024	216,489 35	179,540 33
1856	4960	1024	2502	192,583 02	199,937 02
1857	4771	1010	2910	196,152 01	211,582 09
1858	5364	943	3710	203,716 16	193,193.74
1859	6225	1097	4538	245,942 15	219,278 41
1860	7653	1084	4819	256,352 59	252,820 80
1861	4643	700	3340	137,354 44	221,491 91
1862	5038	824	3521	215,754 99	182,810 39
1863	6014	787	4170	195,593 29	189,414 14
1864	6982	1063	5020	240,919 98	220,868 00
1865	10,664	1937	6616	348,791 84	274,199 34
1866	15,269	2723	9430	495,665 38	361,724 23
1867	21,276	3597	13015	640,381 92	639,263 32
1868	24,429	3705	13378	681,565 86	628,679 77
1869	19,271	3624	13986	693,145 81	486,430 78

It will thus be seen that, with average receipts and expenditures not greatly varying from those of the past year, the net income of the office will be about $200,000 per annum; and that there is now standing to the credit of the patent fund a balance of over $530,000.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Letters patent for invention in this country are in the nature of a contract between the public and the original and first inventor, whereby he receives the exclusive privilege of exercising his invention for a limited time, as a compensation for his time, ingenuity, and expense in perfecting the invention and reducing it to practice; for the communication of it to the public, and for their right to use it freely when the exclusive right of the patentee expires.

An invention is property of the highest order. Whatever may be said of the right which man may acquire in the soil, by his occupancy of it, or in the materials with which he works, or in the profits of his barter, it would seem to be a self-evident proposition that he is the owner of that which he creates; and that when his ideas, no longer vague or dreamy speculations, have taken useful form and been reduced to practice, not the abstract ideas, but the concrete and embodied principles, are his own, to dispose of as he will.

As it is impossible to pay for useful inventions in money, we pay in time, which the inventor must turn into money if he can.

To insure the fairness of this transaction, under the patent laws of the United States, an examination is made into the novelty of the invention prior to the granting of the patent. This investigation includes an examination of the patents already granted, of the applications rejected, of the foreign patents, printed copies of which are furnished to us, and of the text-books and cyclopædias. In making the examination, reliance is placed for the most part upon the drawings; the text and models being resorted to only where the drawings are obscure and need further explanation.

As nearly 100,000 patents have been granted, and 50,000 applications have been rejected, in this country alone, it is manifest that this examination is not an easy task. It would be impossible to make it without a careful classification of the subjects of invention, and without the assistance of trained and skilful examiners.

REGISTRATION SYSTEM.

The patent system in vogue in Europe is substantially one of registration. Patents are granted upon the application of the inventor, without examination into the novelty or utility of the invention. The responsibility is thrown upon him of so forming his specification and claims that they will bear the test of subsequent investigation. This he does at his peril; and if he attempts to make any preliminary examination into the state of the art, he can do it only by the aid of solicitors, whose charges are far greater than fees for a similar service would be if the work were done by sworn officers. But, although no examination is made, the patent fees abroad exceed those which the inventor pays in this country. This will appear from the following table:—

Countries.	*Duration of patent.*	*Fees.*
United States	17 years.	$35
Great Britain	14 years.	875
France	15 years.	300
Russia	10 years.	450
Italy	15 years.	250
Bavaria	15 years.	115
Austria	15 years.	350
Belgium	20 years.	420
Prussia	15 years.	100

FEMALE COPYISTS

Prior to July 1, 1869, much of the copying of the office was done by females. About 65 were employed, who worked at their own homes, and who were paid at the rate of 10 cents per 100 words for the amount actually copied. By an act approved March 3, 1869, provision was made for 53 female copyists at an annual salary of $700. As it was obvious that this force must labor within the office, in order to secure proper discipline and efficient work, six rooms were provided in the Patent Office building for the entire number. These rooms and clerks were placed under the charge of an efficient female superintendent. It soon became evident that although the number of copyists was reduced, there were still more than sufficient to do the work originally performed by the larger number. Additional work was therefore assigned to them from other divisions, and the force of male clerks was correspondingly reduced. Accurate time-tables have been kept since July 1, 1869, of the attendance of these ladies, and a careful record has been made of their work.

The result of the experience of six months is that the attendance is nearly as good and the work is fully equal in quantity and quality to that of male clerks performing corresponding duties. The salaries of these ladies were originally fixed at $700 only, instead of $900. This, it is presumed, was an oversight, as they have labored as faithfully, and until November 15, 1869, one hour per day longer, than the female clerks of any other department. I know of no reason why their pay should not be equal to that of male clerks of like grades, except that there are, as nearly as can be ascertained, 25 applications for position by women to one from men. This division is the largest in the bureau and is under excellent discipline, yet the superintendent of it, because a female, has with difficulty been enabled to secure the pay of a first-class clerk. I recommend that the pay of the female clerks be raised to at least $900 per annum; that they be paid at that rate from the beginning of the present fiscal year; and that permanent provision be made for a female superintendent, at a salary of at least $1400 per annum.

COPYRIGHTS.

Congress omitted, at its last session, to make any appropriation for the care of the copyright books and records.

I am persuaded that the time has come when a radical change should be made in the system of registering copyrights. This is now done in the Clerk's offices of the various District Courts. It is so imperfectly done that copyrights are proverbially worthless. They are usually invalid from a failure to comply with the essential formalities; because no officer is interested to see that these formalities are complied with. The clerks omit in many cases to send their records to this office, and to transmit the books. Many of the latter are never received at all. Meanwhile Congress has been called upon from year to year to make appropriations from the funds in the treasury for the care of these books and papers. It is submitted, since mail facilities are now so cheap and abundant, that the work of registration could be done much more thoroughly in the Patent Office, and that the fees for that service (about $3500 per annum) would pay all the expenses of the necessary clerical force, and for the custody of the books. If it were the business of a division in this office to do this work, correspondence could be maintained with authors and publishers, and copyrights could be perfected. I also ask that the Patent Office be permitted to display and use as books of reference, under proper restrictions, the books, especially those of a legal, mechanical, and scientific character, which are deposited by the authors and publishers under the law. These have been hitherto of no value whatever, except as vouchers.

—The Council of the British Royal Academy has been occupied of late in devising and effecting reforms in its schools. These reforms, as we understand, tend in the right direction, and are calculated to give animation to the system of teaching; greater liberality than former practice vouchsafed to these schools, and richer opportunities for the students, are matters which are no longer to be merely talked about.

Foreign Literary Items.

—It is stated that Mr. Logan, the sub-collector of Malabar, has collected about 700 ancient Sanskrit MSS. in Surat.

—The widow of Belzoni, the Egyptologist, has died at the age of eighty-eight. She had a pension of £200 per annum from Government.

—The Imperial Press at Vienna has issued Hassan's abridged Grammar of the Vulgar Arab Language, with especial reference to the Egyptian dialect.

—Sig. Lorenzi, of the Library of St. Mark, has published the first volume of "Monumenti per servire alla Storia del Palazzo Ducale di Venezia, ovvero Serie di Atti Pubblici dal 1253 al 1797." The volume contains documents down to the year 1600.

—The minor poems of William Lauder, playwriter, poet, and minister of the Gospel, referring mainly to that year of famine and plague in Scotland, 1568, are to be edited for the early English Text Society by Mr. Furnivall, from Mr. S. Christie-Miller's unique originals.

—M. Paulin Paris has sent to press the second part of his "Romans de la Table Ronde mis en Nouveau Language," being the Lancelot of the Lake, in continuation of the Joseph of Arimathea, the Saint Graal and Merlin. The third portion is to be the Tristan.

—Count Riant has discovered in the library at Copenhagen an unpublished account of the taking of Constantinople by the Latins: "Li Estoires di Chiaus qui Conquisent Constantinoble, de Robert de Clari en Aminois, Chevalier. The *Revue Bibliographique* assures us that this narrative is as important as that of Villehardouin.

—Fragments of a hitherto unknown metrical version of "Reynard the Fox," the La Valliere copy of an Italian "Plutarch" (the first book printed at Aquila, A. D. 1482)—a Wynkyn de Worde (Capgrave's "Nova Legenda Angliæ"), containing the suppressed Life of Thomas a Becket, A. D. 1516—and the first edition of J. de Voragine's "Legende doree," A. D. 1476, containing many singular passages not to be found in any subsequent edition—are to be sold during the present month in England.

—An elaborate work on the vulgar speech of the north and centre of France, by M. J. Baumgarten, is in course of publication in Paris. It comprises also the Vulgar Tongue and latest Coinages of Paris, the Pronunciation of the Dialect, and Historical Notices of the Pronunciation of the Language of Literature, a point hitherto little touched on by French writers.

—The *Revue des Questions Historiques* informs us of the publication at Faenza of twelve letters of Torquato Tasso not included in the collection of Chevalier Guasti; but one only was hitherto unprinted. Signor Panizza, of Trent, has edited four unpublished letters of Bernardo Tasso of considerable length. Appended is a memoir presented by Bernardo to the Constable Montmorency, and dated 1553, which advocates an attack on the kingdom of Naples.

—Professor See, of Paris, recently delivered at the Hospital de la Charite a lecture on tobacco. He pointed out that the proportion of nicotine varies according to the kind of tobacco. Thus, that produced in Germany and Alsace contains from seven to three per cent. of nicotine, while that from Havana and Maryland has only two per cent. In small doses nicotine aids respiration, and does not affect the heart, but in larger quantities the Professor showed that it produces convulsion of the respiratory muscles, an accelerated and intermitting pulse, and a tremulous condition of the muscles.

—A rich mine of wealth will shortly be made available, for it scarcely can be said to have been so heretofore, by the labors of the keepers of the archives of France, in the arrangement of the documents and the publication of catalogues and indexes. The printing of the third volume of the Inventory of the Seals is just completed, and photographers are now at work collecting the elements of a volume of plates which is to complete the work. The descriptive catalogue of the "Musee des Archives" has been published down to the year 1789, and the epochs of the Revolution and of the first Empire are now in the press. The first volume of the "Arrets du Conseil d'Etat" is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The documents are being arranged with care; the old registers have been repaired, and the collection of ancient parchments known as *Accords*, which had been rolled or folded, have all been set in order and made more easy for reference. This rearrangement of the records proceeds *pari passu* with their removal into the fine rooms of the new buildings recently erected in the Rue des Quatre Fils.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS	2,783,581 00
Losses paid since organization	23,600,000 00
Receipts of Premium, '69	1,991,837 43
Interest from investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,036,366 24

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450 00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846 00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	53,708 00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630 00
Loans on Collateral Security	29,458 00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944 00
Accrued Interest	20,357 00
Premiums in course of transmission	83,198 00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,000 00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	39,000 00
	$2,783,581 00

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Chas. W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
Geo. L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Pres't.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 10 §

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
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Organized April, 1868. 326 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good Agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
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Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
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All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuthsw
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. H. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	215,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,409 Par. Market value, $1,265,270 00 Cost, $1,215,022 27.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,027 25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4766. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank $168,318 88	
Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel R. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
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Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

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Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 15
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THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards 2 per cent.
" 100 " 3 "
" 300 " 4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¾ by 5¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3¾ by 6¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6¾ by 9¼ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,178,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 2 28 mws

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfmS

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 206 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WAT

How Lunatics' Ribs Get Broken.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir—An important question has been raised as to "the treatment of lunatics," and, *inter alia*, how Santa Nistri came to have his breast-bone and eight ribs fractured at Hanwell; and how other patients have died at the same place of similar injuries; and how William Wilson came to have twelve ribs broken the other day at the Lancaster County Asylum. The question is grave; the more so that, by every principle of statistics, scores of ribs must be broken, one or two at a time, and nobody the wiser, under a system which rises periodically to such high figures of pulverization, and so lets in the faint light of an occasional inquest, conducted by credulity in a very atmosphere of mendacity. I have precise information, applicable to these recent cases, but not derived from them, and ask leave to relate the steps by which the truth came to me.

On the 2d of January, 1851, Barnes, a lunatic, died at Peckham House with an arm and four ribs broken. The people of the asylum stuck manfully together, and agreed to know nothing about it; and justice would have been baffled entirely, but for Donnelly, an insane patient—he revealed that Hill, a keeper, had broken the man's bones. Hill was tried at the Central Criminal Court, and convicted of manslaughter on Donnelly's sole evidence, the people of the asylum maintaining an obdurate silence to the end. About 1858, I think, a lunatic patient died suddenly, with his breast-bone and eight ribs broken, which figures please compare with Santa Nistri's. As it had taken a keeper to break the five bones of Barnes, nobody believed that accident had broken the nine bones of Secker—that, I think, was the victim's name; but this time the people of the asylum had it all their own way; they stuck manfully together, stifled truth, and baffled justice. (See the Ninth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, p. 25.)

Late in July, 1858, there was a ball at Colney Hatch. The press were invited, and came back singing the praises of that blest retreat. What order! What gayety! What non-restaint!

O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint lunaticos.

Next week or so Owen Swift, one of the patients in that blest retreat, died of the following injuries—Breast-bone and eleven ribs broken, liver ruptured.

Varney, a patient—whose evidence reads like that of a very clear-headed gentleman, if you compare it with the doctor's that follows it—deposed to this effect:—Thursday at dinner-time Swift was in good health and spirits, and more voluble than Slater, one of the keepers, approved. Slater said, "Hold your noise." Swift babbled on. Slater threw the poor man down and dragged him into the padded room, which room then resounded for several minutes with "a great noise of knocking and bumping about," and with the sufferer's cries of agony, till these last were choked and there was silence. Swift was not seen again till Saturday morning; and then, in the presence of Varney, he accused Slater to his face of having maltreated him, and made his words good by dying that night or the very next morning.

This evidence was borne out by the state of the body (fractured sternum and eleven fractured ribs), and not rebutted by any direct, or, indeed, rational testimony. Yet the accused was set free. But the press and the country took this decision ill. A Middlesex magistrate wrote to the *Times*, August 21, 1860, to remonstrate, and drew attention to a previous idiotic verdict in a similar case. And whereas the medical man of the establishment had assisted to clear the homicide by his own ignorance of how bones can be broken wholesale without proportionate bruises or flesh wounds, a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* enlightened his professional ignorance on that head, and gave the public the only adequate solution of Owen Swift's death which had been either spoken or written up to that day.

That one adequate solution was the true one—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 9, 1860.

Time, 1862. Place, Hanwell. Matthew Geoghegan, a patient, refused to go to bed. Jones, a keeper, threw him down, and kicked him several times: then got a stick and beat him; then got a fire-shovel and beat him; then jumped on his body; then walked up and down his body; of which various injuries the man died, not immediately, but yet so speedily that the cuts and bruises were still there to show what had killed him.

Bone, a bricklayer, and eye-witness of the homicide, swore to the above facts. Linch, Bone's laborer, another eye-witness, swore to the same facts. The resident engineer swore that Bone and Linch were both true men. Dr. Jephson had found the man with bruises, one of which, on his abdomen, had been caused by the heel of a boot. Per contra, a doctor was found to swear as follows:—"I swear that I *think* he died of pleuro-pneumonia. I swear that I *don't know* whether his external injuries contributed to his death."

And upon this, though no pleuro-pneumonia could be showed in the mutilated body, though Bone and Linch, disinterested witnesses, deposed to plain facts, and the doctor merely delivered a wild and improbable conjecture, and then swore to his own ignorance on the point in doubt, if doubt there could be—yet this jury, with their eyes to confirm what their ears heard sworn, and their ears to confirm what their eyes saw written on the mangled corpse, actually delivered the following verdict:—"Deceased died after receiving certain injuries from external violence; but whether the death was occasioned by natural causes, or by such violence, there was not sufficient evidence to show." They then relieved their consciences in the drollest way. They turned round on Bone and Linch, and reprimanded them severely for not having interfered to prevent the cruelty which they themselves were shielding in the present and fostering in the future by as direct a lie as ever twelve honest men delivered. Suppose the bricklayer and his man had replied, "Why, look ye, gentlemen, we came into the madhouse to lay bricks, not to do justice. But you came into the madhouse to do justice. We should have lost our bread if we had interfered; but you could have afforded to play the men—and didn't?"

I enclose herewith the evidence of the bricklayers and the sworn conjectures of the doctor, *in re* Geoghegan; also the evidence of the doctor and of the comparatively clear-headed lunatic, *in re* Swift.

About this time my researches into the abuses of private asyla (which abuses are quite distinct from the subject in hand) brought me into contact with multifarious facts, and with a higher class of evidence than the official inquirers permit themselves to hear. They rely too much on medical attendants and other servants of an asylum, whose interest it is to veil ugly truths and sprinkle hells with rose-water. I, on the contrary, examined a number of ex-patients who had never been too mad to observe, and ex-attendants, male and female, who had gone into other lines of life, and could now afford to reveal the secrets of these dark places.

The ex-keepers were all agreed in this—that the keepers know how to break a patient's bones without bruising the skin; and that the doctors have been duped again and again by them. To put it in my own words, the bent knees, big bluntish bones, and clothed, can be applied with terrible force, yet not leave their mark upon the skin of the victim. The refractory patient is thrown down, and the keeper walks up and down him on his knees, and even jumps on his body knees downwards, until he is completely cowed. Should a bone or two be broken in this process, it does not much matter to the keeper: a lunatic complaining of internal injury is not listened to. He is a being so full of illusions that nobody believes in any unseen injury he prates about.

In these words, sir, you have the key to the death of Barnes, of Sicker (if that was the man's name), and of other victims recorded by the commissioners; of Nistri, and of William Wilson, at Lancaster.

I hope this last inquiry has not been weakly abandoned. It is a very shocking thing that both brute force and traditional cunning should be employed against persons of weak understanding, and that they should be so often massacred, so seldom avenged.

Something might be done if the people in Lancashire would take up the matter seriously.

The first thing they should do is to inquire whether the keeper who killed a stunted imbecile by internal injuries in the Lancaster Asylum, May, 1863, is still in that asylum. See *Public Opinion*, Nov. 19, 1863.

The next step is to realize and act upon the two following maxims:—

First, it is the sure sign of a fool to accept an inadequate solution of undeniable facts.

Secondly, to advance an inadequate solution of facts so indisputable as twelve broken ribs is a sign either of guilt or guilty connivance.

Honest men in Lancashire should inquire who first put forward some stupid, impudent falsehood to account for the twelve broken ribs of Wilson. The first liar was probably the homicide, or an accomplice.

Just to prove the importance I attach to this inquiry, permit me, through your columns, to offer a reward of £100 to any person or persons who will give such evidence as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons who have killed William Wilson by kneeling on him, by walking knees downwards upon him, and jumping knees downwards upon him.

It is interest that closes men's mouths in these dark places. We must employ the same instrument to open them: it is our only chance. I am, sir, yours very faithfully, CHARLES READE.

2, Albert-terrace, Knightsbridge.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
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Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

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G. W. RUSSELL,
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THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
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DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
8 25 Second floor, and late of No. 36 S. THIRD St.

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WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 44

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PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
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ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new, at No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4596f JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 500 " .....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN P. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at
721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

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On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
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9§ Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and FORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:50 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:20 A. M. and 2:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	2:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

A. 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:30, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company—The Earnings for the Past Year—Why the Directors Had Not Declared Any Dividends.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company held their annual meeting at the office of the company, No. 230 Walnut street, at ten o'clock this morning.

George Griscom, Esq., was called to the chair, and George P. Little, Esq., was appointed secretary.

The Chairman read the call for the meeting, after which the Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting. The minutes were approved. E. F. Gay, Esq., President of the company, read and submitted the annual report of the Directors for the year 1869, as follows:—

The receipts of your road during the past year have been as follows:—

From passengers	$672,964 46
From freight	2,507,082 93
From mail, express, and miscellaneous	82,557 90
Total	$3,262,705 29
Deduct taxes and overcharges	76,008 24
And the gross earnings were	$3,186,697 05
The earnings in 1868 were	2,734,746 52
Increase in 1869	$451,950 53
The total number of passengers carried in 1869 was	651,038
The total number of passengers carried in 1868 was	629,230
Increase	21,698
Total tonnage carried in 1869	1,302,041
Total tonnage carried in 1868	1,090,845
	211,196

which is an *increase* of nearly 20 per cent. upon the amount transported over that of the previous year, and about 16½ per cent. upon the gross receipts of the road. The increase of tonnage has been chiefly from the Lake freights, which have to be carried at very low rates to compete with other lines.

The following statement is submitted as exhibiting the amount of our stock and bonded debt, and the application of their proceeds, etc., up to the 1st of January, 1850, viz.:—

Common stock issued	$6,004,300
Preferred	2,400,000
1st mort. 7 per cent. bonds on road from Sunbury to Williamsport	1,000,000
1st mort. 6 per cent. bonds on road from Williamsport to Erie	5,000,000
2d mort. 7 per cent. bonds on road from Williamsport to Sunbury	3,000,000
General mort. 6 per cent. gold bonds on whole road	3,598,000
Total stock and bonds	$21,002,300

These last bonds (viz. $3,598,000) were issued in conformity with an act of the Legislature passed in April last, authorizing this company to issue twenty millions of bonds on a mortgage of the whole road, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent.

The application of the proceeds of the stocks and bonds is set forth in detail, and then the report says:—In connection with this subject, it may here be remarked that neither in the transactions just referred to or in payment for work done, or for any other purpose than its legitimate object (viz., payment of interest on our bonded debt, taxes, and maintaining organization) has any part of the thirty per cent. of the gross receipts due this company ever been applied.

In March last an act was passed by the State Legislature which (in order to encourage the construction of a low grade railroad between the waters of the Allegheny and Susquehanna, by the route commonly known as "Bennet's Branch"), authorized the Allegheny Valley Railroad to build said road, and for this purpose to take from the State Treasury the bonds of this company, viz., $3,500,000 5 per cent. and $4,000,000 6 per cent. (the latter) held as collateral placed there in purchase of the State Canal interest, etc., and to substitute therefor their own bonds for $3,500,000. Subsequently your board agreed to purchase and pay the Allegheny Railroad for all the bonds and claims it held by purchase from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, these relieving the company from all its bonded obligations to the Commonwealth, and effecting a large reduction of our bonded indebtedness.

In the fall of 1868 the grading of eighteen miles of Bennet's Branch Railroad was placed under contract by this company, but in consequence of the passage of the act authorizing the construction of the entire road by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the work now being done will, when completed, pass into the hands of that company. Its cost thus far has been kept as an open account, and it is not included in the settlement of annual account.

A contract has been concluded with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, by which connection will be made with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Driftwood, and from which all the advantages of a reciprocal trade will be derived and secured in perpetuity.

The gross receipts from the road in 1869 were as before stated	$3,186,697 05
Thirty per cent. of which is	956,009 12
Add balance of last year	92,521 24
And the amount to the credit of the company is	$1,048,530 36
From which deduct payments for interest on bonded debt, preferred stock, sinking fund, taxes, and maintaining organization	1,042,946 77
Balance due on earnings	$6,489 59

This result has been produced by the increase of interest account, in the issue of $3598 of gold-bearing bonds on the 1st of July last, and the payment to credit of sinking fund of the sum of $165,000 during the last three years, no payments having been made hereafter on that account. The amount due on the sinking fund the present year will be $65,000.

A permanent business connection on a mutually favorable basis with the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, embracing in its circuit of nearly one hundred miles in length a large portion of the oil-producing territory, yielding an average of 12,000 barrels per day, has long been deemed of paramount importance by this board. The object has been attained by the purchase of 45,000 shares, or a majority of the capital stock of that company.

This road is doing a remunerative business, is free of any floating debt, and is paying quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent, without thereby absorbing all of its current net earnings.

On the 1st of January, 1869, there was due to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on construction account, the sum of $328,633 12

Which, with some other advances by that company amounting to	100,107 00
Made a total of	$428,740 12
Which amount was settled by the 1st of July, by that company receiving the new issue of gold bonds in payment.	
A large amount of work has been done on the line during the past year, consisting chiefly in the construction of upwards of ten miles of sidings, completion of Lewisburg Branch Road, improvements at Erie Harbor, ships, station-houses, etc.	
On the 31st of December, 1869, there was due on construction accounts	$551,072 36
Which has been in part paid, as follows:—	
By proceeds of sale of 7 per cent. bonds	$31,608 40
Receipts from sale of 2000 shares of Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad Stock	100,000 00
And four quarterly dividends from that route	210,000 00
	$341,608 40
Leaving still a balance due the Pennsylvania Railroad, January 1, 1870, for construction	$209,463 96

payment for which may be made in 6 per cent. bonds of this company.

Thus far our receipts from earnings have been sufficient for the payment of our interest account, taxes, etc.

Your road is now in good condition and has been run with much regularity during the past year.

The exception gradients immediately east of Erie, of Kane, and St. Mary's all require that a second track should be placed upon them as early as practicable, and to avoid another interruption to the traffic of the line, a single track line for freight purposes must be laid for about seven miles upon the south side of the river.

The report was accepted.

Mr. C. D'Invilliers offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Sinking Fund be directed to invest the amount now in their hands, say $165,000, into the bonds of this company, giving preference to the earliest maturing, whenever they can be had at par or under.

On motion of Mr. John M. Kennedy action on the resolution was postponed until after the recess, to give the mover a chance to examine the mortgage and ascertain if it would be for the best to embarrass the action of the Board of Directors by passing the resolution.

Mr. Benjamin Marshall offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of this company be and they are hereby authorized and requested to confer with the lessees of its road and property, and, if practicable, to agree with them upon such modifications of the terms and conditions of said lease as said board may in their judgment deem right and proper; and the said board are vested with full power for and on behalf of this company to enter into any agreement respecting the same.

Mr. Marshall explained that, in offering this resolution, he wanted to increase the revenue of the road. Many of the articles carried over the road were of little value, and have to be transported at low rates. Thirty per cent. profit is too much, and the lessors therefore refuse to carry them.

Mr. C. D'Invilliers moved an amendment, that the terms of the lease shall not be changed to the detriment of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. Kennedy thought that this resolution should also be postponed until after the recess, so that the subject could be thoroughly examined, or something might be passed which would not be to the interest of the company.

Mr. Marshall thought that the stockholders were all in ignorance as to the drift of the resolution, and that the subject should not be discussed.

Mr. Kennedy thought that there was not the slightest desire by the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to make money out of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie, and that if time was given for the members to exchange sentiments until after the close of the recess at 12 o'clock, that the result would be an entire unanimity of sentiment, which could not be the case if the resolution was discussed now.

On motion, postponed.

Mr. D'Invilliers then offered the following:—

Resolved, That the incoming Board of Directors be requested to issue a stock dividend of — per cent., to represent the amount of new work paid for and payments to the sinking fund during 1869.

Mr. D'Invilliers also stated that he thought that the company had made money during the past year, for which there should be some exhibit.

The President of the company said that such was not the case.

Mr. Kennedy stated that there was a popular supposition that irregular proceedings of the officers or board was the cause of the want of dividends. The original capital had been depreciated by the first sale of stock below par. They were responsible to law and would be held accountable if they did distribute the funds to stockholders in place of adding it to the capital account. But he thought that if the reports were examined thoroughly it would be found that there had been no surplus earnings for the year.

This resolution was also postponed until after the recess.

The meeting then adjourned until 12 o'clock for the purpose of holding an election for officers.

On the reassembling of the stockholders the following ticket was declared elected:—

Managers—Edward F. Gay, J. Edgar Thomson, Wistar Morris, Henry Duhring, Jacob P. Jones, Josiah Bacon, Samuel T. Bodine, John M. Kennedy, Washington Butcher, Henry D. Moore.

The resolution offered by Mr. Marshall was then taken up.

Mr. D'Invilliers withdrew his amendment, and substituted the following:—"Subject to the confirmation of the stockholders."

The resolution as amended passed.

Mr. D'Invilliers then withdrew the other resolution offered by him, and presented the following as a substitute:—

Resolved, That the incoming Board of Directors be requested to make a stock dividend of — per cent. based on accrued earnings up to December 31, 1869, invested in Construction and Sinking Fund accounts. Passed.

The resolution in reference to the Sinking Fund of $165,000 was withdrawn, on the ground that the mortgage provided for the manner in which the investments should be made. Adjourned.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—To what base ends are things perverted! Witness the use made by a certain insurance company of Councils as an advertising medium.

—The gentleman from the Seventeenth ward, in Select branch, on Thursday, quietly reminded the gentleman from the Seventh ward, when speaking on the cattle bill, "that he would not like to be tumbled out of a hearse if he was dead."

—The chap who lobbies for the Board of Port Wardens should take a lesson from the Railroad Ring.

—The assertion that Susan B. Anthony is about to commence the brokerage business in Third street is mad without the slightest foundation.

—"Not for Joseph" seems to have been sadly misapplied in the distribution of the Metropolitan Police fund.

—Detective Burns has fallen heir to a fortune, which, although small, is sufficient to enable him to look with disdain upon M. P. Bill, Esq.

—The one-horse car bill does not apply to any other than the Bridesburg line. Oh no!

—Does the city supply insurance companies with blotting pads, or has Councils a contract for their distribution? Who knows?

—A despatch received via the Wissahickon cable announces that there is water in the Schuylkill above Manayunk.

—The Committee on Investigation into the Metropolitan Police bill corruption should subpœna Messrs. McIntyre and Linderman. *Soberly*, they might tell something.

—Mr. Bunn, chairman, presided in Council Chamber on Satuaday last, and added dignity to the occasion by smoking and salivating freely, whilst transacting business. A model legislator!

ASSAULT ON A STREET-CAR CONDUCTOR.—Charles R. Hemphill, residing at No. 673 North Thirteenth street, and W. Collins, a policeman, at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, were charged before Alderman Beitler, this morning, with committing an assault and battery on William T. Cook, a conductor on the Ridge avenue cars. The testimony shows that on several occasions within three days past Hemphill has been on the car of Cook and used impudent language to him. On the last occasion of this kind Hemphill asked Cook if he wanted his fare, and on being answered in the affirmative asked the conductor what he would do if he did not get it. Cook told him he would put him off the car. Hemphill then said that he could not put him off, and seized the conductor. Cook then called for an officer to arrest Hemphill. The policeman came, but by the urging of Collins, an officer in citizen's dress upon the car; the present prosecutor, Cook, was arrested, was dragged from the car by Collins and the policeman in uniform, and was taken before Alderman Massey, who put him under bail to appear at court. Collins and Hemphill were afterwards arrested on the complaint of Cook, on a warrant issued by Alderman Beitler, who held them in $1000 bail to answer at court.

THE NEW CITY OFFICERS.—The Supreme Court having affirmed the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the contested election case, nothing now remains to prevent the Republican officers from at once entering upon the duties of their respective offices, but the signing of the following bill, which has passed both branches of Councils:—

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That Edward J. Kenney and David Jones are hereby approved as the sureties of Samuel P. Hancock, City Controller elect; that John H. Jones, Hugh Gamble, and John O. Poulson are hereby approved as sureties of Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes elect, and that Robert C. Tittermary and Joseph C. Tittermary are hereby approved as the sureties of Alexander McOuen, City Commissioner elect, and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bonds with warrants of attorney for said parties to execute, and to cause judgments to be entered thereon.

The Mayor has been visited by the above-named gentlemen, to whom he stated he would give an answer as to his purposes this afternoon.

ROW ON CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—About 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, whilst one of the cars of the night line was crossing Chesnut street bridge, three of the passengers commenced fighting, and soon windows were smashed, seats torn up, and a row raised generally. Officer Parry, of the Schuylkill Harbor force, hearing the fracas, went to the assistance of the conductor and driver, and succeeded in closing the doors and keeping the three locked in until the Sixteenth District Station House was reached, when, drawing his revolver, he compelled them to make a bee line for the door. Yesterday they were taken before Alderman Randall, where they gave their names as John Setler and John Peters, of West Chester, and R. J. Simpson. They were committed to answer.

THE USE OF FALSE KEYS.—About 9:30 last night the residence of S. T. Hill, No. 1506 Ellsworth street, was entered through the front door by means of false keys, and robbed of a silver watch, a gold chain, and ten dollars in cash. The family was attending church at the time.

Last night the residence No. 308 S. Thirteenth street was entered through the front door by the use of a false dead-latch key and robbed of two overcoats, which were hanging in the hall.

FALSE PRETENSE.—James Burns is the name of a character arrested at Second and Wharton streets on Saturday night, whilst endeavoring to obtain groceries on false orders. Alderman Moore committed him to prison.

THEFT OF HARNESS.—William Casey and William Harney have been committed to prison by Alderman Massey on the charge of stealing several sets of harness from a stable at Tenth and Ogden streets.

INSANITY.

The State Lunatic Hospital.

We have received the annual report of this institution for 1869, from which we learn that the number of patients on the 1st of January 1869, was 356.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Admitted during the year	103	109	212
Discharged " " "	93	65	158
Of those discharged there were			
Restored			0
Improved			43
Stationary			48
Died			28
Total			158
Remaining on the 1st of January, 1870:—			
Males			212
Females			198
Total			410

The whole number under treatment during 1869 was 568; daily average, 395.

The trustees state that the number of patients is greater than the hospital can properly accommodate.

The Treasurer's account shows the receipts for 1869 to have been $91,438 98

Expenditures	92,379 17
Balance in the Treasury Dec. 31	79 61

Application for the admission of patients into the hospital are to be made to the Superintendent, Dr. John Curwen.

THE PACIFIC COAST.—A very spirited meeting was held last evening in the First Presbyterian Church to hear the report of Messrs. Shearer and Vassar, the American Tract Society's delegation to the Pacific coast.

The pastor, Rev. Dr. Johnson, congratulated the audience upon their interest in the efforts of an unsectarian missionary society. Such a society lifts us from a narrow denominational groove, and brings us into sympathy with the Christian Church and Christian workers of every name. This society is the right arm of the Church.

Rev. G. L. Shearer, Secretary of the society, said that its home missionary work was performed by grants of publications to the needy at the rate of $1200 per week and by nearly 300 missionary colporteurs. Of these 105 employed last year in the South had organized or aided 809 Sabbath or secular schools, with nearly 50,000 scholars.

In his trip of 12,000 miles on the Pacific coast he found much spiritual destitution. The proportion of evangelical church members is only 3½ per cent., one-fifth the average for the whole United States. In one State of 50,000 inhabitants the proportion is less than one per cent.

The miners are so changeable as to be scarcely accessible except by colporteurs travelling with them and visiting their cabins, speaking and distributing religious reading. With the co-operation of leading ecclesiastical bodies, churches and pastors, the society has organized an agency and opened a depository at San Francisco, and commissioned a District Secretary and corps of colporteurs, who are already at work. Of these, one is a Chinaman, who visits his countrymen and gathers them for night and Sabbath schools, circulating among them Chinese publications, which the society has long been issuing at Shanghai, China. Some conversions are reported from these heathen.

Mr. John E. Vassar spoke of his personal efforts among the miners and Chinese, and Rev. B. L. Agnew urged earnestly the duty of co-operating in this work from motives of philanthropy, patriotism, and Christianity.

Dr. Johnson announced that donations would be received by H. N. Thissell, Esq., at the rooms of the American Tract Society, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Jacob Tiel, aged 77 years, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at his residence, No. 217 North Fourth street, some time yesterday A. M. Deceased retired in apparently perfect health on Saturday night, but when called to breakfast yesterday did not respond. He served all through the war, was present at the battle of Bladensburg and the burning of the Capitol, and was for many years a member of the Junior Artillery. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and has been known to the citizens of the Sixth ward for fifty years past.

LEAD PIPE.—Some time between Saturday night and this morning, three unfinished new buildings, at Nineteenth and Fitzwater streets, were entered and despoiled of lead pipe to the value of $50.

Thomas Barker, residing at No. 812 Lawrence street, has been committed to prison by Alderman Toland, on the suspicion of having stolen a lot of lead pipe which was found in his possession.

BURGLARY.—An individual named James Graham has been committed to prison by Alderman Heins, on the suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the grocery store of James Wright, at Amber and Ellis streets, some two weeks since, when a gold watch, overcoat, and $20 were stolen. A citizen saw James emerge from the cellar door shortly after the time of the robbery.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Charles M. Warner, a lodger at the Seventh District Station House, was last night attacked with a hemorrhage of the lungs. Medical aid was proffered, which he refused to accept, saying that he was subject to such attacks, and that it would pass off. Contrary to his expectation, it this morning ended in his death.

NEW CHURCH.—A number of the members of the Mount Zion Methodist Church have withdrawn from that congregation and purchased a plot of ground in Roxborough, upon which they will commence an edifice in a short time. The gentlemen have secured a room in the neighborhood of the church site for the use of the Sunday School, which is now under way.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Lewis Clark, residing at Twelfth and Wister streets, was attacked with an apoplectic fit at Seventeenth and Mount Vernon streets this morning. He was removed to the office of Dr. Toothaker, near by, where he died.

Henry Brown, aged 31 years, died suddenly this morning at No. 1525 American street.

I. O. W. B.—Charles Smith is the name of a depraved specimen of humanity residing on Centre street, Germantown. Yesterday Smith spent the day in beating and maltreating his wife and children, and finally threatened to kill them. He was arrested and Alderman Thomas held him in $800 bail to answer.

PUGILISTIC.—Christopher Bowser is a resident of Nicetown, and of pugilistic tendency. On Saturday night Christopher whacked a stranger under the ear and sent him to mother earth. For this unruly conduct Christopher was held in $800 bail by Alderman Thomas to answer.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—A number of corner loungers were arrested by the police of the Eighteenth District during Saturday night and yesterday. They were held to bail to answer.

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock Saturday P. M., a slight fire occurred at No. 301 Borden street, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police of the Ninth District, during Saturday night and Sunday morning, found the doors of nine houses open.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24 wfm3 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wsm3 PHILADELPHI

A COUNTRY PLACE FOR RENT.—Plain Country Place, consisting of about 17 acres, some forest; pump and open spring of water; also, a never-failing stream passing through the premises; some fruit and plenty of shade; in a good neighborhood, situate on Washington lane, east of Limekiln turnpike, in the Twenty-second ward. It would suit a city family who desire a pleasant country residence and pure air, or a first-class trucker, who would find a ready sale in Germantown for everything he could produce. None but a good tenant need apply; rent, $500. Possession at any time; key at first house west.
PHILIP E. FREAS,
1 1 Germantown.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Cameron-McClure Dispute—A Question of Veracity—The Inside History of Cameron's Connection with the War Department.

EUROPE.

Boucicault and the Saturday Review—Rochefort to the Prefect of Police—Another Spanish Crisis—Shipping Disasters on the English Coast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cameron-McClure Imbroglio.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Cameron pronounces the letter of A. K. McClure, which appeared in THE TELEGRAPH of Saturday, false in all its particulars. He says he is too much accustomed to such attacks to pay any attention to them. No person, he asserts, who knows McClure will believe anything he says or writes.

Senator Wilson, when writing the article for the *Atlantic Monthly* on Stanton, was cognizant of all the facts about Cameron's leaving the War Department, but from prudential reasons did not mention them.

McClure's letter is considered rather rough on Cameron, but the facts therein stated are not new here. Many persons are as familiar with them as McClure. Cameron comforts himself with telling everybody that McClure is a liar.

McClure's letter has been the occasion of a great deal of comment in political circles. Opinion is pretty evenly divided. Cameron has the reputation of being an unscrupulous political intriguer, and his expressions concerning McClure, mentioned above, carry but little weight. McClure is one of the shrewdest politicians in Pennsylvania; and no one, it is generally conceded, is better prepared to give the inside history of Cameron's connection with the War Department.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate various Executive documents, including the report of the Secretary of War upon affairs in Georgia, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull the credentials of Senator elect Miller, of Georgia, were taken from the files and referred to the same committee.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Sherman for the repeal of the income tax.

By Mr. Fenton on the same subject, and also for the reduction of duties on imported steel and ore.

By Mr. Scott, one thirty-six feet long for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Morton made a statement relative to a printed circular which had been circulated this morning in the Senate, containing charges against himself and the Senator from New York (Mr. Fenton), that they and their favorites were managing the Printing Bureau; for himself, he cared nothing about such statements; but in justice to the Superintendent of Public Printing, he stated that out of the 325 employes in that bureau, but eight or nine were from his (Morton's) State, of whom only two or three were appointed at his instance.

He asked that the circular be referred to the Committee on Printing, so that if there was anything in the charges the persons making them might appear and be heard.

Mr. Edmunds suggested an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Morton, directing the committee to investigate and report upon the charges, so that their truth or falsity might be known to the public.

Mr. Fenton said he knew nothing of the paper referred to until he came into the Senate this morning. He only desired to say that no person had been appointed in the Printing Department to any principal position at his own request, nor was he personally acquainted with any person in the department except the Superintendent, and not more than two or three persons in the aggregate had been appointed at his request.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Printing.

House.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Brooks (N. Y.), against an increase of duty on steel.

By Mr. Wood, of the cigar makers of New York, for relief.

By Mr. Strong, of citizens of Windsor and West Hartford, Conn., for an increase of duty on cigars.

By Mr. Churchhill, from the Oswego Board of Trade, to fix the duty on wheat and rye at 10 cents per bushel.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

To incorporate the New York Port Submerged Railroad Company, with authority to lay and operate a railway tunnel across the Hudson river and in the waters of New York bay.

By Mr. Dixon, in reference to a harbor of refuge at Block Island.

By Mr. Tanner, to reorganize the judicial districts of the State of New York.

By Mr. Gilfillan, extending additional bounties to discharged soldiers who have accepted positions in the civil service.

By Mr. Dewees, to provide homes for the homeless in the late slave States. To repeal the Test Oath act. To repeal the duty on salt and to place it on the free list.

By Mr. Lawrence, to provide for funding the public debt at lower rates of interest, etc.

By Mr. Kerr, for the return of the Mount Vernon relics to Mrs. Lee. Also, to confer concurrent jurisdiction on State courts in admiralty and other cases.

By Mr. Shanks (Ind.), directing all writs and processes from United States courts to be in the name of the people of the United States of America.

By Mr. Ingersoll, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as follows:—

The Congress shall have power to issue United States notes, and may make them a legal-tender in payment of debts.

By Mr. Hay, for the removal of harbor obstructions at Alton, Ill.

Also, to repeal the law allowing mileage to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress.

By Mr. Ferry, donating for school houses the Indian dormitory at Mackinaw, Michigan, and by Mr. Palmer, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river.

By Mr. Washburn (Wis.), an addition to the act of July 29, 1868, respecting lands for railroad purposes in Wisconsin.

By Mr. Garfield (Wash. Ter.), donating the fort at Steilacoom Military Reservation to Washington Territory, to be used as an Insane Asylum.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill authorizing and directing the proper authorities of Washington and Georgetown to levy a tax sufficient for the support of the poor residents therein.

Mr. Knott moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The House refused to lay it on the table—yeas, 7; nays, 144. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Dyer offered a resolution in reference to extra pay of the Missouri State Militia. Referred.

Mr. Loughridge offered a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that the business interests of the country require an increase in the volume of circulating currency, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report as soon as possible a bill increasing the currency to the amount of at least fifty million dollars.

Mr. Ward moved to lay the resolution on the table. The resolution was not laid on the table. Yeas, 74; nays, 93—which Mr. Ingersoll characterized as a healthy indication.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over till next Monday.

The following is the vote in detail:—

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Benton, Bird, Blair, Brooks (Mass.), Brooks (N. Y.), Buffington, Burchard, Churchill, Cowles, Cox, Davis (N. Y.), Dawes, Dixon, Duval, Eia, Ferris, Fisher, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Gunllen, Haight, Hale, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelley, Kellogg, Kelsey, Knapp, Lafin, Lynch, McGrew, Mercur, Morrill (Pa.) Morrill (Me.), Negley, O'Neill, Peters, Platt, Poland, Potter, Randall, Reaning, Sargent, Sawyer, Schumaker, Scofield, Sheldon (N. Y.), Slocum, Smith (Vt.), Starkweather, Stevens, Stiles, Strong, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Twitchell, Van Auken, Ward, Washburn (Wis.), Washburn (Mass.), Wheeler, Willard, and Woodward—74.

Nays—Allison, Armstrong, Asper, Beck, Benjamin, Biggs, Bingham, Boles, Booker, Boyd, Buckley, Bardett, Burr, Cobb, of Wisconsin, Coburn, Cook, Dunger, Crebs, Dewees, Downing, Dox, Dyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Gibson, Golladay, Greene, Griswold, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heflin, Hoge, Holman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, of North Carolina, Jones, of Kentucky, Judd, Kerr, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Moore, of Ohio, Morgan, Mungen, Myers, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Packer, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Pomeroy, Prosser, Reeves, Rice, Ridgway, Rogers, Shanks, of Indiana, Sheldon, of Louisiana, Smith, of Oregon, Smythe, of Iowa, Stevenson, Stokes, Stone, Stoughton, Strader, Swann, Taffe, Trimble, Tyner, Van Horn, Voorhees, Welker, Wells, Wilkinson, Wilson, of Minnesota, Wilson, of Ohio, Witcher, Wood—93.

The bill to supply deficiencies for the navy and the Military Academy Appropriation bill were taken from the Speaker's table. The Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and committees of conference ordered.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill as a substitute for the Senate Currency bill (Mr. Sherman's). Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely upon the increase of salaries of Judges of the United States Supreme Court.

The unfinished business, the Mississippi bill, coming up in order, a motion was made to postpone it so as to proceed with the business reported from the Committee on Commerce.

The yeas and nays on the motion resulted 24 to 24, when the Vice-President gave the casting vote in the negative, defeating the postponement.

The Mississippi bill was then proceeded with, Mr. Howard addressing the Senate at length.

FROM EUROPE.

Marine Disasters.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The weather yesterday was cold and tempestuous, and many disasters are reported to shipping around the coast.

Libel Suit.

Dion Boucicault has brought an action of libel against the proprietor of the *Saturday Review* for an unfavorable criticism on the play of *Formosa*, wherein the editor characterized the author as an associate of blacklegs and charlatans.

American Iron-clads.

The *Times* to-day, in reviewing a book on iron-clads, recently issued by the English Naval Constructor, E. J. Reed, exults in Secretary Robeson's admission of the absolute worthlessness of American vessels.

The Cotton Supply.

The cotton mills at Preston, in Lancashire, which were compelled to stop a short time since on account of depression in the cotton trade, are resuming. A correspondent (probably an interested one) writes to the *Times* to-day, attributing the cause of the late decline in cotton to the present large supply, and adds that, as the spinners will cover contracts at 11d., a slight reaction in the market has occurred.

The Papal Syllabus.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—It is said that Count Von Bismark, in case the great powers concur, will prepare a protest against the Papal syllabus.

Italian Naval Station in the Red Sea.

FLORENCE, Feb. 14.—The Italian corvette Vendetta has sailed for the Red Sea to establish a naval station in those waters. She has a scientific commission on board.

Letter of Rochefort to the Police.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Rochefort has addressed a letter to the Prefect of Police, claiming in moderate and respectful terms the right to furnish articles to his own journal, *La Marsellaise*, without submitting them to the examination of the keeper of his prison.

Changes in the Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—It is probable that Senor Becarria, Colonial Minister, will soon retire owing to the stormy discussion in the Cortes on Saturday, on the subject of his dismissal of a subordinate official.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—1 P. M.—The shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report up to the 12th inst., have been 1400 bales.

Cheese is quoted at 72s. 6d.; Lard dull and Pork dull, without change in quotations.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 14.—U. S. bonds opened firm at 92½.

PARIS, Feb. 14—P. M.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 30c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 14.—Petroleum closes firm at 61f. 12½c.

HAVRE, Feb. 14.—The Cotton market opened firm for both on the spot and afloat. Sales on the spot at 138f. 50c., and afloat at 138f.

BREMEN, Feb. 14.—Petroleum opened flat here, and firm at Hamburg.

FROM THE STATE.

Appointments by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—Flour Inspector Bodine, Superintendent of Powder Magazine McLaughlin, Harbor-Master, Whisky Inspector, Bark Inspector, and Grain Measurer will be appointed this week.

The Governor to-day reappointed the following Philadelphia officials:—Port Physician, Goodman; Health Officer, Addicks; Sealers of Weights and Measures, Taylor and Shaffer; Lazaretto Physician, Thompson.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 119¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114¾; do. 1864, do., 113¾; do. 1865, do., 113½; do. do., new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113½; 10-40s, 111¾; Virginia 6s, new, 65¾; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 36; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97¾; Erie, 25¾; Reading, 98¾; Adams Express, 62¾; Michigan Central, 121¾; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99½; Chicago and Rock Island, 120¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191¾; Western Union Telegraph, 35.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 25¼c. Flour—State and Western advanced 5@10c.; State, $4·75@5·85; Western, $4·75@6·30; Southern a shade better at $5·55@9·75. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; No. 2 spring, $1·20; winter red Western, 1·28@1·32½. Corn dull and heavy; new mixed Western, 85@88c.; new yellow Southern, 96@97c. Oats dull; State, 61@63c.; Western, 55@57c. Beef quiet. Pork lower; new mess, $26. Lard quiet; steam, in tierces, 15@15¼c. Whisky quiet.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Cotton dull and nominal at 24¾c. Flour fairly active and prices weak; Howard Street superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·12½@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75; do. family, $6·75@8·75; Western superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·25@6·75. Wheat steady; Maryland red, $1·35@1·48; Pennsylvania do., $1·22@1·24. Corn active; prime white, 94@96c.; yellow, 95@96c. Oats steady at 53@55c. Rye dull at 95c.@$1. Mess Pork firm at $27·50@28. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15¾@16c.; clear do., 16¾@16½c.; Shoulders, 12¾@13c.; Hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky firm at 98@99c.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Comparative Statement of Internal Revenue Receipts in 1868 and 1869.

The following summary of monthly collections of internal revenue for the first half of the current fiscal year, compared with the collections of the first half of the previous fiscal year, presents some interesting and suggestive facts:—

Total Collections.	1868.	1869.
July	$16,378,953·49	$20,165,604·26
August	12,824,256·77	14,102,285.41
September	9,431,224·16	12,470,599·90
October	10,408,103·57	12,691,653·19
November	9,743,848·30	13,161,857·68
December	9,943,773·78	11,006,152·91
Total	$68,730,160·07	$83,595,124·44

It should be stated that the total for the six months ending December 31, 1869, will be increased by twelve districts not yet heard from.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Tariff for Revenue and not in the Interest of Monopolists—The Opposition to Judges Strong and Bradley—Fatal Result of a Shooting Affray.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sugar Duties.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The memorial of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce against any change in the sugar duties was presented to the Committee of Ways and Means to-day.

Georgia Reconstruction.

The President sent to the Senate all the papers in the possession of the Secretary of War relative to the proceedings in Georgia in pursuance of recent acts of Congress to promote the reconstruction of the said State, and in relation to the organization of the Legislature since the passage of the act.

Among the papers in a telegram from General Terry, dated Jan. 9, informing General Sherman that he had assumed command of the District of Georgia, and saying that he thinks he should be clothed with the powers conferred by the Reconstruction acts.

General